

U M 20 Jan 05

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 8 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

This is a store for action. Come in and see for yourself. Come in, Compare, Criticize, and buy if you wish.

Napanee's Greatest Store,
THE ROBINSON CO'Y

To do as well as everybody else is but to follow. To lead we must do better, offer better values at lower prices, give greater satisfaction. That we do.

DRESS GOODS SALE!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1904,

Commencing at 10 o'clock we will place on sale twenty pieces of Dress Goods (about 600 yards) worth 40c, 45c, and 50c, at a sale price..... **25c YARD**

These dress goods were all bought for spring 1904 trade and are absolutely correct in style for the new Shirt Waist Suits. We will display them in window after Monday. If the quantity is not large enough to supply the crowd we will add some of equal value from our regular stock.

Children's and Women's Coats at Half Price.

Ought to make interesting reading for a lot of people. Somebody is losing money on them. Will you find some of it? Most of children's coats are half and three quarter reefers. The unlined ones are just the thing for spring wear. The kind that are winter weight promise to be seasonable for a long time yet. Children's coats \$1.75 for 88c. \$2.00 for \$1.00 \$4.00 for \$2.00. &c. Women's Coats \$2.50 for \$1.25. \$4.00 for \$2.00 \$5.00 for \$2.50. \$25.00 for \$12.50 &c.

A February Clearance in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Men's and boy's overcoats close to half prices.
Men's and boy's Pea Jackets and ulsters at 25 per cent discount.
Men's, boys, and children's suits at 20 per cent discount.
Men's Pants at 20 per cent discount.

What is saved is equivalent to what is earned and its easier done. Its no slight thing to get at about a quarter to a third of your usual outlay the overcoat or suit for which you would have to pay full price a little later on. This sale will not last long, the new goods will soon all be here and then--well we cannot always sell you goods at cost and less.

Muslin Underwear and White Sale. \$13.50 Black Skirts for \$10.00.

"Cotton is higher". Everywhere you hear it. One New York paper predicts Civil War prices for manufactured as well as raw cotton. Meanwhile with us old prices with but a few exceptions prevail. If you could see our reserve stock now you would realize how it is done. By the way do you remember when had five cords of cotton bats on the sidewalk. That's only one instance of the whole-ale way we prepared. White skirts selling at \$1.00 now are worth \$1.50. Corset Covers, Drawers and night robes are represented by bargains

Seamlooms selling now at 10c are worth 12½c.
Sheetings " " at 25c are " 32c.
Lawns " " at 10c " " 12½c.
White blankets " " at 75c " " \$1.00.

It is good sense to take advantage of the opportunity this White Sale brings. To-days saving is a certainty not dependant on future advances.

Clearing Prices Womer's Fur Coats and Small Furs.

We have two Electric Seal coats sizes 34 and 36 to part with at \$20 each.
One Electric Seal, Alaska Sable trimmed size 38 for \$35.
One Persian Lamb size 40 for \$40.
Three Russian Lambs 38-40-42-Regular \$55 for \$34.
One Russian Lamb and Sable size 34 for \$72.
Ruffs, Muffs and Caps all reduced in proportion.

Here is a chance to get a real dressy Black Skirt suitable for evening wear at a cut price. We have only three of them sizes 41-42 and 43, made from fine Black Broadcloth, trimmed all around hips with 6 folds of Taffeta ¾ inch wide, over strapped with six 15 inch straps of broadcloth with 3 large embroidered buttons on each. Three more folds of silk 18 inches from bottom of skirt--Special price \$10.00.

Extra Values in Lace Curtains.

It is a little early for housecleaning--you know that is the time most people buy Curtains. But we have some extra values in lace curtains that will be hard to replace at present price.

At 50c a pair. Three yards long, taped edges, floral design (only 25 pairs in the lot.)

At 75c a pair. Three and a half yds long, 50 inches wide, design is imitation of the Irish Net Curtains (only 50 pairs in the lot).

At \$1.00 a pair. A very pretty curtain 3½ yards long. Made with the "Hang Easy Top" ready for use being taped all round and holes are made in solid cloth at suitable distance for curtain pins. (only 50 pairs in lot)

New Embroideries.

Two hundred and fifty patterns to choose from. All our embroideries are sampled in book form. Easy to find what you want in such a selection.

Coats and Small Furs.

We have two Electric Seal coats sizes 34 and 36 to part with at \$20 each.
One Electric Seal, Alaska Sable trimmed size 38 for \$35.
One Persian Lamb size 40 for \$40.
Three Russian Lambs 38-40-42- Regular \$55 for \$34.
One Russian Lamb and Sable size 34 for \$72.
Ruffs, Muffs and Caps all reduced in proportion.

\$4.50 Tweed Walking Skirts for \$2.50.

The first seven customers who ask for them on Saturday morning will have chance to buy a good walking skirt made from duffle a yard tweed at 250 each. Sizes as follows. Black and white mixture-40-41-42-43. Blue and white mixture-40-41-42.

Remnants.

Every department has its remnants. We have no room for them. If you find what you want among them price is below zero.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin William Perry, late of the Township of Erncroft in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 38 and pending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Edwin William Perry, deceased, who died on or about the Twelfth day of April, A.D. 1897, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Hammel Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix of ALL AND SINGULAR the property of the said Edwin William Perry, deceased, on or before the 9th day of February, A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
DIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 TEACHERS - Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 GRADUATES - Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 COURSES OF STUDY - Most practical that can be made.
- 4 BODY AND VOICE - Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 SHORTHAND DEPT. - With-out equal in Canada.

For information address
JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Picton Business College.

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleighs from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE-I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, one on the Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, tiled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.

J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Ginders, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to David A. Valleau, Napanee Post Office, executor of the last will and testament of the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1904, their names, and addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claim, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 20th day of Jan., A. D. 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, intend to pass a by-law for leasing, for a term of ten years the mining right on the now unused Original Road Allowances hereinafter described, that is to say:

That piece of the boundary line lying between lot No. 34, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Denbigh, and lot No. 1, in the 7 and 9 concessions of the township of Ashby. And also that piece of Original Road Allowance lying between lot No. 34 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 34 in the 9th concession of the township of Denbigh, and between lot No. 1 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 1 in the 9th concession of the township of Ashby.

Parties objecting to the passing of the said by-law are required to file their protests with the undersigned on or before the 20th day of February. By order of the Council,
PAUL STEIN,
Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby
Dated at Denbigh this 11th day of Jan., 1904.

The Harmonic Revivalist will hold forth at the Salvation Army barracks during the week beginning February 15th,

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.
Sole Agents.

"Hang Easy Top" ready for use being taped all round and holes are made in solid cloth at suitable distance for curtain pins. (only 50 pairs in lot)

New Embroideries.

Two hundred and fifty patterns to choose from. All our embroideries are sampled in book form. Easy to find what you want in such a selection.

Embroidery Special 5 Cents Yard.

Ready Saturday morning-43 pieces of Embroidery and Insertion, worth from 5c to 15c yard.

Take your choice..... 5c. Yard

HOUSE FOR SALE-THAT BEAUTIFUL

brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 245, Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE.

An application has been received for the transfer of the hotel license for the Paisley House, in the Town of Napanee now held by Daniel Coyle, to John Conger, of the Town of Napanee.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1904 at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., at the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq., in the Town of Napanee, to consider the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

Napanee, January 28th, 1904.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN A. FRASER OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, MERCHANT, INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Fraser, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Merchant, carrying on business as a Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant at the said Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, has made an assignment under R. S. 1897, Chapter 147, and Amending Acts, of all his estate, credits and effects to me, William Alfred Rose, of the said Town of Napanee, for the general benefit of his creditors.

W. A. ROSE,
Napanee, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of William Charles Buskard, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Walter Buskard, West Hamilton post office, Ontario, executor of the last will and testament of the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, on or before the 10th day of March, A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 1st day February, A.D. 1904.

Some snaps in writing paper at Pollard's

New laws are being enforced at Moscow which takes away rights enjoyed by Jewish residents for years.

The Liberal candidate won the bye-election in Ayr Burghs, Scotland, by 44, the Conservatives having previously had a majority of 590.

Islands off British North Borneo, seized by the United States, are to be given back to Britain.

'Tis said that little drops of ink Do oft make countless thousands think; But what of more importance is, It makes them buy and leads to biz.

TAMWORTH.

February has started in to beat the record. Every day so far has been stormy. The roads are very bad, and travelling difficult, making trade in all lines very dull.

Our Milliner, Miss Darmedy, has closed her shop for a short time in order to take in the millinery openings in the cities.

Mr. George A. Ried is preparing for a busy time when spring opens. He has several fine dwellings to erect early in the spring, and has a good staff of workmen employed to push the work along.

Owing to the heavy roads and the cold weather there was not as many out at the "At Home" given to the general public by the Ancient Order of United Workmen and which was held in the town hall, but they intend to hold another some time in the early spring.

On January 26th, this place was again awakened at the early hour of seven by the pealing of wedding bells, which were rung for Miss Ruth Coulter, eldest daughter of Andrew Coulter, of this place, and Mr. Hiram Vardy, of Bogart. The bride was attired in a dark blue suit and white silk waist. The happy couple left for Watertown on the 7.45 train amidst a chorus of good wishes and rice.

On Wednesday morning at the hour of eight, our Tannery was burned to the ground. The fire is said to have started from an old stove. Mr. W. Jones was the owner. The loss is estimated at about \$700.00

Mrs. Herkimer, who has been visiting in Horrosmith, at her daughter's all winter returned home on Tuesday last.

Mr. C. O'Brien's niece who has been visiting him for some time, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Mr. T. M. Barry has been having his home refitted inside.

The boys of the T. M. C. A. had a supper given them on Monday night, by some of the ladies. The supper was served at about half past eleven and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Edward Harrison of this place was united in Holy Matrimony on Monday by Father Carey, at Erinville to Miss Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of Mr. Fitzgerald. The groom's present was a silver tea set. Her father gave her a piano and from her mother she received a Persian Lamb coat. The bridal party passed through here on the 4.35 train.

WILTON.

Mrs. Robert Storms, seriously ill, is improving. Quarterly meeting services are to be held in the Methodist church here next Sunday morning.

Among those suffering from grip are Mrs. Ruggles Storms, Mrs. William Mills and Mr. Birdsell.

After losing in one night about twenty keds, Wellington Babcock set a trap and was successful in catching a fox.

Miss Mabel Babcock entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening.

Miss Kate Mills leaves this week to take charge of a school in Killarney, Manitoba. Miss Grace Burt is visiting Miss Pearl Burt.

Miss Lena Davy is suffering from grip, having to close her school at Violet, for a couple of weeks.

Miss Kit Forsyth is visiting Mrs. Bert Parry, Marvale.

THE FREE PRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1904.

HOCKEY.

Pictou 5. Nanapan 4.

Nanapan and Pictou hockey teams are now tied for the championship of this district of the Trent Valley League. Thursday night Pictou team defeated Nanapan at Pictou by a score of 5-4. The tie will have to be played off on neutral ice, which will in all probability be Belleville.

Nanapan 7.—Belleville 1.

Thursday evening last the rink management were unfortunate in the loss of a good gate receipt at the Belleville-Nanapan hockey through a mismanagement. Bills were distributed announcing the game, and then they were cancelled. Just about six o'clock the Belleville boys sent a message that they were coming, but it was too late to announce it to the public and consequently the lovers of hockey missed a good game. Both teams played fast and clean hockey and the locals trimmed the visitors to the tune of seven to one. The following was the line up:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Belleville | Nanapan |
| Williamson.....Goal..... | Stacey |
| Wilson.....Point..... | Coates |
| Adams.....Cover Point..... | Wagar |
| Allen.....Centre..... | Trimble |
| Acton.....Rever..... | Lake |
| Hough.....Right Wing..... | Dafos |
| Horner.....Left Wing..... | Williams |
| Jas. Sutherland, Kingston, Referee. | |

Nanapan 9.—Deseronto 3.

The Nanapan hockey club now looks like a winner in this district, in the Trent Valley League. Monday night they went to Deseronto and defeated the team of that town by a score of 9-3. A special train over the B.Q.R. carried the team and about one hundred supporters to Deseronto. The game was fast and clean and was a good game to witness. It was free from roughness of any kind, not one member of either team having to decorate the fence. The line was up as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Nanapan | Deseronto |
| Stacey.....Goal..... | Wannacott |
| Coates.....Point..... | Earle |
| Wagar.....Cover Point..... | Rorke |
| Lake.....Rover..... | Ingram |
| Williams..... | McDonald |
| Dafos.....Forwards..... | Pritchett |
| Trimble..... | Fitchett |
| Referee—W. H. Mills, Kingston. | |

Pictou Beat Belleville.

A Trent Valley Hockey League match was played at Belleville Monday night between Belleville and Pictou, resulting in a win for Pictou by a score of 5 to 3. It was an interesting match, and devoid of rough play. The teams and officers were as follows:

Pictou—Goal, Bartholemio; point, Yerex; cover-point, Hess; forwards, McMullen, Shorrie, Lymblyn, Black.
Belleville—Goal, Williams; point, Wilson; cover-point, Adams; forwards, Acton Wright, Hough, Horner.
George Brown, Port Hope, referee.

Belleville trims Pictou.

The Pictou-Belleville O.H.A. hockey game at Belleville, on Friday night last attracted considerable attention in town, and quite a number from here went to Belleville to witness the game. The opinion of the hockey sports was that Pictou would lose, but no one imagined that the score would be as one-sided as it was. When the news reached town that Belleville had won by a score of 19-9, everybody was greatly surprised. The Belleville Ontario of Saturday has the following to say concerning the game: "The attendance was the largest of the season there being over 1000 people present. Long be-

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Sketch of Hiram Keech, of Tamworth.

Hiram Keech liberal candidate for Lennox and Addington, was born on May 26th, 1851, in the township of Camden East, Addington county. When but five years of age the father died, and the boy was taken care of by an uncle. He worked on the farm, receiving a common school education, but desirous of further improvement, he took a course at the Ontario Business College, Belleville, in the winter of 1873 and 1874. He spent some time in a lumber office in Nanapan, and in 1876 entered into partnership with L. May of Yarmouth, where he continued until 1880, when he sold out his share of the business. Shortly after he purchased the Sheffield grist mills, which he still continues to operate. In 1892 he was elected deputy reeve of Sheffield township, and reeve in 1896. When the new county councils act came into force in 1897 Mr. Keech was elected councillor of the Highland division of Lennox and Addington, and has been continuously elected since. He was elected warden in 1902. He was appointed treasurer in Sheffield township in 1898, and still holds the office. Mr. Keech was secretary of the Liberal Association from 1890 to 1896, and president from 1896 to 1903.

HELP FOR A WIDOW.

Mrs. George Bell Presented With a Purse By Her Many Friends.

Shortly after the death of George Bell, of Marlbank, at the Kingston General Hospital, the friends of Mrs. Bell got together and decided to collect and present her with a purse in token of their sympathy—a practical form for it to take. The success of their efforts is shown by the following address to Mrs. Bell:

Dear Friend,—Your neighbors and friends desire to give public expression of their sympathy to you in your sad bereavement in the death of your dear husband, which occurred on the 17th inst., the result of a compound fracture of the right leg, aggravated by blood poisoning. Our thoughts were ever with you during those six weeks you nursed him with the tenderest of care. George made an heroic struggle for life, assisted by all the skill the cleverest possessed, but it was to be otherwise, and the All Wise God called him home. Your patience and Christian fortitude have won for you a very high place in our regard, and we beg of you now to accept this expression of our sympathy, the accompanying purse, containing \$222.75, given by your friends and acquaintances as a practical, and we trust, acceptable proof of the public regard of your welfare, and that of your three little children. May God's protecting hand ever be over you and yours. May He bless your efforts, and after the struggle of life's work is over, reward you with joy eternal.

We beg to remain yours faithfully,
On behalf of the 174 friends and acquaintances.

J. W. JONES, Clergyman.
W. J. PAUL.

PARRISH'S

Chemical Food

The great System Builder

Freshly prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roqufort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, Jellied Hock, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day.

I wish to remind you we handle the finest blend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which insures a good strength and fine flavour.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. Chester Kimmerly, of Londonale, was in town on Saturday last.

Miss Carrie and Mr. Garfield Sills, entertained their Sunday School class on Tuesday evening. Although the weather was extremely disagreeable about thirty accepted the invitation, and report a very pleasant evening though it was necessary for the party to wait until morning to return. The absence of the teacher, Rev. Bartlett, was regretted.

Mrs. Haines, sr. of Belleville, and Mrs. Lockett, of Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irving.

Mr. Morris Smith of J. J. Haine's shoe store is confined to the house with laGrippe.

Mr. Harry Vandevort is confined to his home through illness.

Mrs. Major VanLoven, Kingston, is the guest of her parents, P. E. R. Miller, Switzerland.

Miss E. N. Vandalstine has returned after a three months' visit with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Pictou.

Mr. A. B. McCoy, B.Q.R. agent at Bridgewater spent Sunday in town with his family.

Rev. Rural Dean Dibb, of Nanapan, was the guest of M. S. James Lowry, Tweed, on Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Wilson has resigned his position as public school teacher at Kalendar Station. He arrived home on Saturday.

H. M. Deroche, has been confined to the house since Friday last with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mrs. J. F. Chambers, is dangerously ill of pneumonia at her home, South Nanapan and her mother, Mrs. William Rankin is so overcome by the state and much sympathy is expressed for the afflicted family.

Miss Fraser, Miss Hall and Miss McLaren, teachers in the West Ward school, have been confined to their homes for a few days through illness.

Dr. Simpson has been under the weather a few days this week.

Miss Ethel Soby has returned from London where she has been visiting her uncle.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chambers.

Feb. 1st, 1904.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Madole in the chair.

Members present—Couns. Lapum, Waller, Ming, Grabam and Williams.

Minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and on motion were adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from R. Mill, Treasurer, asking the Council to pay the amount necessary for security in place of the said paid mortgage. Referred to Finance committee to make arrangements regarding the same.

A communication was received from W. J. Green, Financial Agent, Toronto, asking the Council to furnish accurate information as to the facilities of Nanapan as a manufacturing centre. Referred to Finance committee and Clerk to furnish information asked for.

A communication was received from C. W. Conway, Chief Fire Engineer, drawing attention to the fact that the firemen were without suitable ladders. Referred to Fire, Water and Light committee to look into the matter.

A communication was received from the estate of the late T. E. Anderson, and others, re taxes. Referred.

The Finance committee reported re Mr. Jas. Kenny and Mr. Geo. Sampson as to Mr. Sampson's, there were three bills and the committee asked further time to inquire. Referred back to committee to obtain the solicitor's opinion re Mr. Kenny's taxation.

Mr. Kenny addressed the Council, stating that he had no electric light, etc., and said if other farm lands in town were exempted 4 mills on the dollar, he ought to have 8 mills.

The reports of the Finance committee were read and on motion were adopted.

The treasurer's monthly statement was read and adopted.

The collector of taxes asked for a voucher for \$15.55, re R. L. Henry's back taxes. Granted.

On motion the Collector was author-

ame at Belleville, on Friday night last attracted considerable attention in town, and quite a number from here went to Belleville to witness the game. The opinion of the hockey sports was that Picton could lose, but no one imagined that the score would be as one-sided as it was. When the news reached town that Belleville had won by a score of 19-9, everybody was greatly surprised. The Belleville Ontario of Saturday has the following to say concerning the game: "The attendance was the largest of the season there being over 1000 people present. Long before seven o'clock a big crowd were outside the rink clamoring for admission and it took at one time as though the doors would be pushed in. The management of the rink handled the big crowd in a splendid manner and there was no over-crowding. The ice was in splendid condition and the rink was well lighted. Both teams played good hockey, despite the difference in the score. Belleville has played some great hockey this season but it is safe to say that they never played like they did last night. The visitors were clearly outplayed during the entire progress of the game and at no time were they close enough to make the result of the game look dangerous. During the first half of the game Rocque's goal for Picton, was called upon continuously to defend the goal, a perfect avalanche of shots being poured into him. The Belleville forwards were rushing matters in great style and had it not been for his good playing between the posts the score would have been much larger."

CURLING.

Brockville Beats Napanee.

Two rinks of the Napanee curlers went to Brockville Monday and were badly beaten by the curlers of that city.

| NAPANEE. | BROCKVILLE. |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| E. Francisco. | B. L. Wright. |
| V. S. Herrington. | H. W. Bryan. |
| D. I. Maybee. | D. W. Downey. |
| W. A. Bellhouse. | J. A. Hutcherson. |
| Skip.....11 | Skip.....12 |
| Dr. Lookridge. | Chief Adams. |
| J. L. Boyes | A. Wilkison. |
| Dr. Leonard. | J. E. Christler. |
| J. S. Ham | D. S. Booth |
| Skip.....6 | Skip.....20 |
| Total.....17 | Total.....41 |

Inter-Rink Matches.

The following is the result of the schedule inter-rink matches played to-date:

| January 29th— | Crookery, Chalmers, Flach. |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Madill, Francisco, Templeton, Bellhouse, sk.... | 14 Boyes, sk..... 9 |
| January 30th— | Cox, Hill, Hall. |
| Walsh, Riddle, Reid, Ham, sk..... | 13 Leonard, sk..... 2 |
| February 1st— | Milasp, Trimble, Daly. |
| Watson, MacDonald, Grange, Bustin, sk..... | 19 Robinson, sk..... 12 |
| February 2nd— | Pollard, Wilson, Symington. |
| Watson, MacDonald, Grange, Bustin, sk..... | 13 Herrington, sk.... 11 |
| February 3rd— | Neilson, Rose, Lookridge. |
| Walsh, Riddle, Reid, Ham, sk..... | 19 Bellhouse, sk..... 7 |
| February 3rd— | Neilson, Rose, Lookridge. |
| Pollard, Wilson, Symington, Herrington, sk.... | 16 Chinneck, sk..... 6 |

About four o'clock this morning the firemen were called out to extinguish a small blaze over S. C. Denison's store. The fire was located near the chimney and put out with pails. Not much damage was done, a part of the wall was torn out and a couple of rooms soaked with water.

The Kingston Street Railway Company will stop running cars on Monday next, because the city Council refused to allow a switch to be extended on Main street.

Chemical Food

The great System Builder

Freshly prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

LENNOX ELECTION CASES.

Corrupt Charges made against Homer Miles and Elias P. Smith Dismissed

Re Lennox Provincial Election; Re Miles and Smith.—Judgment (C.) on summons (tried without a jury at Napanee) issued by the rota Judges who tried the Lennox election petition, calling upon Homer Miles and Elias P. Smith to answer to corrupt practices at the election on 29th May 1902. The charge against Miles was that he gave \$5 to Samuel Maley, a voter, to induce him to vote for M. S. Madole, a candidate at the election, and the charge against Smith was that he agreed to give and produce for Samuel Maley \$2 in order to induce him to vote at the election for M. S. Madole. Both charges arose out of the same transaction. The principal evidence in both cases centered around the giving by Smith to Maley of a note intended to be delivered to Miles, in these words, "This is the man I was speaking to you about. E. P. Smith," followed by Miles handing \$2 to Maley. Held that there was no evidence that Miles canvassed the vote or that he knew Maley's politics, and the election was not discussed between them. The only evidence of prior conversation between Smith and Miles was that Smith asked Miles if he could give a man employment, and Miles replied that he could. In the absence of any direct evidence bringing knowledge of Miles, and in the face of Miles' evidence to the effect that Maley on presenting the note represented that Smith wanted Miles to lend or advance \$2 to Maley and charge it to Smith, and that Miles treated it as an accommodation to Smith and charged him with the amount and asked him for it the next day. Miles should not be found guilty of a corrupt practice. Maley's version of the presentation of the note to Miles was that it was to enable him to get \$5 for his vote. Smith's version was that that it was a mere letter of introduction to Miles as a person who would probably employ Maley, and that Maley had abused the introduction by pretending that Smith wished Miles to advance him \$2. There is considerable doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence to warrant a conviction. The charge is quasi-criminal, involving not only a heavy fine and disqualification but imprisonment, if true, and therefore to justify a conviction the evidence should be more convicting than might be required in a purely civil proceeding. Language of Hagarty, C.J. in the Centre Wellington Case, H.E.C. 583, referred to. Both summonses discharged without costs. I F. Hellmuth, K. C., for prosecutor. W. R. Riddell, K. C., for accused.

Hockey Notes.

In the Peterborough Review's remarks concerning the Picton-Peterborough hockey match it has the following to say concerning "Bobbie" Embury. "No doubt about it Embury is a great player. He is the bright shining star, and he was very hard to duck, being responsible for nearly all the goals." The Daily Examiner, of Peterborough, also makes some complimentary remarks about "Bobbie". Here they are:

"The stars of the forward line were Strike and Embury, the latter doing good work fully equal to anything seen on local ice this season. He scored nearly all the goals credited to the Pirates, and without him, the forward line would be weak."

Mercer was kept pretty busy warding off shots from the stick of Embury, who is undoubtedly the star of the visiting team."

A few horse blankets, A few strings of bells, A first class new cutter, to be sold at cost

at R. J. WALES' Hardware Store.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

of *Chas. H. Glitcher*

Mrs J. F. Chambers, is dangerously ill of pneumonia at her home, South Napanee and her mother, Mrs. William Rankin is also in a very low state and much sympathy is expressed for the afflicted family. Miss Fraser, Miss Hall and Miss McLaren, teachers in the West Ward school, have been confined to their homes for a few days through illness. Dr. Simpson has been under the weather a few days this week. Miss Ethel Soby has returned from London where she has been visiting her uncle.

Mr. John Milligan who has been ill for the past week is improving nicely and is able to be out a little while during each day.

Warner Eakins, of Toronto, was in Napanee last Saturday on his return from attending the Conservat at Queen's in Kingston on Friday evening.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw left for Trenton on Monday.

Rev. White filled the pulpit of the E. M. church, last Sunday morning and evening, the pastor of the church, Rev. McIntyre, having the gripe.

The Misses Wallbridge, Belleville, are guests of Mrs. G. D. Hawley.

Mrs Fred Richardson gave an informal tea on Wednesday.

Miss Maria Grange entertained on Thursday afternoon, progressive euchre.

Mrs. Will. Daly will entertain her friends this evening. Progressive euchre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grooms are guests of Mrs. Major Kelly, Kingston.

Mr. Jas. Benn, Strathcona, was a caller on The Express on Wednesday.

Messrs. W. J. McGee, Joseph McGee, Pines; A. C. Parks, Hay Bay; and Robt. Dawling, Deseronto, were callers at The Express on Saturday.

Miss Sibbald, milliner at Mrs. J. J. Perry's left for Toronto Sunday to spend February with friends in Barrie and Toronto.

Mrs. Evans, of London, is the guest of Mrs. R. J. Wales.

Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Baxter, Deseronto, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Hambly was the guest of Mrs. H. W. Kelly a few days this week.

Mr. Jas. Holcombe, Deseronto, was a caller on the Express on Thursday.

Mr. W. G. Wilson was in Picton on Tuesday.

Miss Joe Cunningham, Bath, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. A. McDougall, of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Daly.

Capt. Holmes and Mr. McLellan, were in Tamworth on Wednesday on Crown Bank business.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson was "at home" to her friends on Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Grange entertained the Euchre Club on Wednesday evening.

Wales' Hardware Store and Grocery is opposite Gibbard's Furniture Factory, Dundas Street east.

Mr. Kenny addressed the Council, stating that he had no electric light, etc., and said if other farm lands in town were exempted 4 mills on the dollar, he ought to have 8 mills.

The reports of the Finance committee were read and on motion were adopted.

The treasurer's monthly statement was read and adopted.

The collector of taxes asked for a voucher for \$1.55, re R. L. Henry's back taxes. Granted.

On motion the Collector was authorized to continue the collection of taxes.

The matter of the ice around the piers of the swing bridge was brought up. The Street committee was authorized to procure a man to look after same.

Mr. E. J. Roy, of the Dominion Rock Drill and Foundry Co., was heard and asked for exemption of taxes except school taxes as in former years. Referred to Finance committee to report at next meeting.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

A. Vanluven \$2.50, John Vanaalsting \$5.55, Police Magistrate \$18.00, Richard Jones \$1.25, Napanee Gas Co. \$24.40, F. W. Vandusen \$1.40, Chas. Stevens \$2.60, John Seales \$1.25.

The following accounts were referred: Boyle & Son \$13.19, Wm. Templeton \$21.50.

Treasurer was granted a voucher for \$49.95.

Council adjourned.

MORVEN.

The social evening in connection with the league held at the parsonage on Friday evening was a pleasant success. About forty were present. About nine o'clock lunch was served. Great praise is due Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce for the pleasing way they tried to entertain the young people.

W. R. Purdy, and wife are visiting friends at Moscow and vicinity.

Mr. Alcombrack, Cataragui, was calling on friends here on Sabbath.

Quarterly service in the White church on Sabbath morning next.

At Mexican City President Diaz gave a dinner to Sir Wm. Mulock.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—FITZGERALD.—At Eridsville on Monday, February 1st, 1904, by Rev. Father Carey, Edward Harrison of Tamworth, to Mary Fitzgerald, of Marlbank.

DEATHS.

BURNS.—At Enterprise on Thursday January 28th, Daniel Burns, aged 20 years.

WHITMARSH.—At Deseronto, on Sunday January 24, 1904, Ada Lucill, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Whitmarsh, aged 1 month and 4 days.

DAY.—At Sreathons, on Monday, 1st February 1904, Hugh Day, aged 61 years and 10 months.

STOCK-TAKING IS OVER WITH

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Note a Few of the Specials :

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| Lamp Chimneys, medium or large..... | 5¢ | 7c balls Clark's Brilliant Crochet Cotton 50 | 50 |
| 10c Lantern Chimneys for..... | 7c | 50c Table Linen per yard..... | 35c |
| 20c large Tin Dish Pans..... | 15c | 25c Table Oil Cloth per yard..... | 22c |
| Coal Scuttles at Cost Prices..... | | Ladies' Cashmere and Woolen Hose .. | 23c |
| 7c Heavy Tin Dippers..... | 4c | Ladies' long or short corsets, special .. | 42c |
| 10c Potato Mashers..... | 8c | \$1 suits Men's woolen Underwear..... | 75c |
| Boot Laces per dozen..... | 5c | Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear at cost..... | |
| 10c bottles Machine Oil..... | 5c | 4 only, Children's Toques, regular 45c for 33c | |
| Talcum Powder, per can..... | 10c | Hair Brushes and Mirrors at low prices.... | |

An endless chain of Bargains awaits you at

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

THE LANGUAGE OF ACTION

The Criterion of a True and Practical Christian Life

(Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, preached from the following text:—Proverbs vi, 13, "He winketh with his eyes, he speaketh with his feet, he teacheth with his fingers."

This is the last text and the last sermonic caption my father ever wrote. When I was summoned to Washington during his mortal illness I found upon his study desk a plain sheet of paper, placed there with these nineteen words upon it, just as he always wrote down his theme and text before he started his sermon. That brief memorandum proved to me that he had not been quickly summoned away by the messenger of death the next sermon he purposed to have written would have been upon "the language of action." There were no indications of the manner in which he intended to treat the topic, but I know that the subject had been much in his mind and that he had been impressed by the mischief that is often done by gestures and actions without the utterance of a word. I wish we could have had that sermon, for the warnings he would have uttered need to be spoken. I have therefore thought it a filial duty to fulfill, as far as I am able, the intention my father was prevented carrying out.

A MAN'S TRUE LIFE.

A man's true life can nearly always be judged by his surroundings. If I enter your home and find upon your parlor table a well used Bible, if I see upon the walls pure and elevating pictures and especially in conspicuous places such religious pictures as Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" and Rubens' "Descent From the Cross" and Murillo's "Abraham and the Angels" or Correggio's "Repentant Magdalen"; if I see upon your library shelves among the well thumbed books such works as Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation" and Farar's "Life of Christ" and the biographies of Livingstone and Brainerd and Gordon and a set of Parker's "People's Bible"; if I see your music rack filled with the masterpieces of the great religious compositions, such as Handel's "Messiah" and Wagner's "Parsifal" and Plotow's "Martha" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" or "Paul," if I see standing in the corners of the library the plaster casts of such pieces of sculpture as that of Michael Angelo's "David" or "Moses," if I am compelled to believe that some pure, noble spirit has been living in and dominating that home. So, by the "language of action," when I find a man longing to be in the house of God on the Sabbath day, when I see that man, week after week, sitting in a conspicuous place at the midweek prayer meeting, when I find him continually seeking the great religious gatherings which every little while take place in a large city; when I find him, daily and weekly and yearly, associating with men and women noted for their Christian integrity, I am compelled to believe that that man wants to be good and to live a pure life. On the other hand, when I see a man conspicuous for his absence from all good affiliations, his actions inform me as plainly as his words could do that his character is just the opposite of what it ought to be.

JUDGED BY ASSOCIATES.

when under observation is irreplicable shows, when the restraints of public opinion are removed, a capacity for heinous and bestial sin.

WORSE THAN THEY SEEM.

As a wicked person is nearly always worse than he seems, I put this blunt question to you: "Oh, sinner, with froward lips, how dare you desecrate God's holy Sabbath? How dare you, without a blush upon your cheek, be seen entering the saloon or be known to pass your evenings in a disreputable haunt, where the name of Christ is sneered at and ridiculed? How dare you gleefully boast of these sins about which I dare not speak in public? Do you not know that by your 'language of action' you are not only destroying yourself, but others also? Take the advice once given to Thomas Paine. After the noted infidel had written his book, 'Age of Reason,' he took the manuscript to Benjamin Franklin to ask for his criticism. After Franklin had read it he commended its literary qualities. Then he said: 'Thomas Paine, I would never print that book. I would throw that manuscript into the fire. If the human race is so sinful now, how greatly magnified those sins will become if the bulwarks of Christianity are taken away. By that work you will not only destroy others, but yourself. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face.' Like Thomas Paine, by the 'language of positive evil action,' a man not only destroys himself, but others. Inevitable the world suspects that a man's inner life is even worse than its outward expression.

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"Oh," says the candidate for office, "I am an honest man. I never let a dollar stick to my hands which did not honestly belong to me. I never spoke an untruth in my life." Are you honest, my brother? How about that \$10,000 subscription which you made for campaign purposes? How about that other \$50,000 donated by your party friends? Are all those moneys intended for circulars and speakers and legitimate campaign expenses? If they are you are honest. If you expect to keep your lips sealed and have your lieutenants bribe the voters at the polls you are dishonest. Your 'language of action' proves it. "Oh," says the merchant, "I am an honest man. No customer ever heard me break my word." Are you honest, my brother? Do you forbid your clerks to make wrong statements in reference to your goods? Do you see that your advertising agents print within the right limit short of exaggeration? If you do you are honest. You are dishonest if you allow other lips to falsify in your name. That conspiracy makes you a falsifier too. "Oh," says the capitalist, "I am an honest man. I am not responsible for what my agent does. If he rents my house for illegitimate purposes his good name is tarnished, not mine." Yes, my capitalistic friend, you are responsible for what your agent does. The same dogs that licked Jezebel's blood licked Ahab's blood. Sin of allowing others to do a crime in our name may be just as condemnable as though we committed the crime with our own hands. Your 'language of action' proves it.

HOW EVIL IS EXPOSED.

A wicked man's evil actions are again manifested in his unwillingness

SECRETS OF LONGEVITY

HOW YOU MAY LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Sir Herman Weber Gives His Views in a Highly Interesting Discourse.

What is the real secret of long life and how can a human being manage to live in the enjoyment of good health and spirits for a hundred years or more?

This is the question which the famous British scientist and hygienist, Sir Herman Weber, attempted to answer the other day in a highly interesting discourse to the Royal College of Physicians. The views of the noted physician are startling in their simplicity, and, at the same time, so clear and easy of comprehension that anybody can understand them.

The same question when put to great statesmen, scientists, and others who have reached almost to the century mark of life has been answered in various ways. It was supposed that old and intelligent men would naturally have formulated some theory to account for the length of their lives.

RULES OF THE FAMOUS.

Von Moltke, at the age of 90, was still possessed of fine intellectual power and remarkable vitality. When asked how he managed to live so long and in such excellent health he replied:

"By great moderation in all things and by regular out-of-door exercise."

Crispi, the famous Italian statesman, said: "Regularity and abstinence are the secrets of long life."

Neal Dow, the American apostle of temperance reform, replied, when asked this question: "Refrain from fretting."

Cornaro replied: "Extreme temperance in eating and drinking."

Dr. G. N. Pope, the aged Tamil scholar, said: "Be sure to have some great life work to do which holds you upon the earth for the accomplishment of a purpose and you will live."

These words from the lips of eminent men who lived to a wonderful old age are of intense interest, but they are not the cold and judicial advice of the scientist, who, however, does not disagree with them altogether.

Sir Herman has worked out an ingenious plan for prolonging one's life, and simple as his advice may appear to be, it is based upon years of careful examination, observation, research, experiment, and reading, and is, therefore, worth the trouble of learning and remembering.

FIRST RULE: AVOID DISEASE.

Sir Herman's first word of advice to those who would live long is to avoid, disease, especially such diseases as one is disposed to contract through inherited weakness. This is to be done by knowing one's own predisposition to disease and exercising care in occupation, general habits, and diet that will indefinitely postpone the attack to which one is predisposed from birth.

He next advises such care in diet and general habits of life as will defer as long as possible the hardening of the coats of the blood vessels, that generally comes on before its natural time, and other deteriorations of bodily vigor that are the concomitants or equivalents of the physical conditions of old age. In old age the tissues dry up and the joints stiffen. Keep your tissues moist, says Sir Herman, and your joints well oiled.

The first thing needed to keep the tissues healthy and strong and the various organs in good working order is a certain quantity of exercise taken every day. Regularly taken exercise strengthens the heart, thereby causing that great organ to pump the fluids of the body to the remotest corners and thereby improving nutrition and causing all the

ists in England. Bismarck and Gladstone, Crispi, and others were statesmen; Pope Leo XIII. had the care of his great church on his mind; Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Secchi, Dalton, and a hundred other scientists and philosophers lived to an old age, although they were physically complaining almost their entire lives.

In mental exercise Sir Herman advises variety. The more varied the intellectual pleasures of a man the longer will he live; that is, if his body is paid attention to; and if his body is cared for he will live to be old and in health also.

SUMMARY OF THE RULES.

In summing up the rules for producing longevity Sir Herman lays down the following regime:

Avoid discontentment and worry. Worry is one of the surest life shorteners known.

Rise early and retire early. This is important, for it was practiced for long ages by the ancestors of civilized men and is a natural habit.

Practice moderation in everything, especially in eating.

Breathe pure air, getting plenty of oxygen with every inhalation.

Take regular daily exercise.

Do not sleep more than six, or, at most, more than seven hours.

Exercise the brain every day.

Bathe daily.

Practice deliberate and careful control over all passions, especially over anger, which destroys more tissue than any other passion.

Control nervous fear. Learn to be as unafraid as possible.

If this rule of life were in general use Sir Herman is convinced that the length of human life would be immeasurably increased.

USEFUL KITES.

Mr. S. F. Cody Tells of His Experiments With Them.

The first record of the practical use of kites is said to date back as far as 206 B.C., when they were utilized for military signaling purposes during war by Han Sing, a Chinese general, and, according to history, proved valuable. Mr. S. F. Cody, whose kite has been recently adopted by the British Admiralty, tells in Pearson's Magazine the story of his experiments with kites that can lift a man.

"All my life," he says, "I have been interested in kites, but only during the last two years have I constructed them for practical purposes. But already hundreds of successful ascents have been made, and I am very sanguine of more success in the future."

"When an ascent is decided upon, a pilot is sent up, that is, one of the smaller grade of aeroplanes, and this is held captive by a small rope or wire, which is made fast to a galvanized wire cable. This aeroplane is allowed to carry the cable as high as it will. Then other air-ships, similar on construction to the first, but somewhat larger in size, are attached and sent floating up the main hawser until they reach the height assigned them, when they immediately take up flying positions. This process is repeated until a sufficient strain or pull is attained on the main cable to bear the weight of the aeronaut, who now ascends to the desired point, from which he is to make his observations."

"He conducts these observations from a basket chair, the position of which is tilted back to an angle of about sixty degrees. The man's position in the chair is as if leaning back, thus rendering it practically impossible for him to slip or be thrown out by passing currents. He has round him all the necessary steering-gear, together with ascending and descending lines, and brake for controlling the movements of the aeroplane during the upward and downward journey. These are attached to the main cable, immediately in front

NINE GREATEST CANALS

SOME OF THE WORLD'S LEADING WATERWAYS.

Facts as to Their Cost, Their Capacity and Their Location.

The following list includes the important canals of the world:

1. The Suez canal, begun in 1859 and completed in 1869.
2. The Cronstadt and St. Petersburg canal, begun in 1877 and completed in 1890.
3. The Corinth canal, begun in 1884 and completed in 1893.
4. The Manchester ship canal, completed in 1894.
5. The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the Baltic and North Seas, completed in 1895.
6. The Elbe and Trave canal, connecting the North Sea and Baltic, opened in 1900.
7. The Welland canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.
- 8 and 9. The two canals, United States and Canadian, respectively, connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The original cost of the Suez canal was \$95,000,000, and for the canal in its present form slightly in excess of \$100,000,000. The number of vessels passing through the canal in 1870 was 486, with a gross tonnage of 654,915 tons; in 1875, 1,494 vessels, gross tonnage 2,940,708 tons; in 1880, 2,026 vessels, gross tonnage 4,344,519 tons; in 1890, 3,389 vessels, gross tonnage 9,749,129 tons; in 1895, 3,434 vessels, gross tonnage 11,833,637 tons, and in 1900, 3,441 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 13,699,237 tons. The revenue of the canal is apparently large in proportion to its cost. The Statesman's Year Book for 1901 giving the net profits of 1899 at 54,153,660 francs, and the total amount distributed among the shareholders 51,538,028 francs, or about 10 per cent. of the estimated cost of \$100,000,000.

The canal is without locks, being at the sea level the entire distance.

ST. PETERSBURG CANAL.

The canal connecting the Bay of Cronstadt with St. Petersburg is described as a work of great strategic and commercial importance to sixteen miles long, the canal proper being about six miles and the bay channel about ten miles, and they together extend from Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland to St. Petersburg. The canal was opened in 1890 with a navigable depth of 20½ feet, the original depth having been about nine feet; the width ranges from 220 to 350 feet. The total cost is estimated at about \$10,000,000.

THE CORINTH CANAL.

The Corinth canal is about 175 miles and from Mediterranean ports about 100 miles. Its length is about four miles, a part of which was cut through granitic soft rock, and the remainder through soil. There are no locks, as is also the case in both the Suez and Cronstadt canals, already described. The width of the canal is 72 feet at bottom and the depth 26½ feet. The work was begun in 1884 and completed in 1893, at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The average tolls are 18 cents per ton and 20 cents per passenger.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester ship canal, which connects Manchester, England, with the Mersey River, Liverpool, and the Atlantic Ocean, was opened for traffic on January 1, 1894. The length of the canal is 35½ miles, the total rise from the water level to Manchester being 60 feet, which is divided between four sets of locks, giving to each an average of 15 feet. The minimum width is 120 feet at the bottom, and averages 175 feet at the water level, though in places the

SOME CURIOUS VERDICTS

HOW JURIES VALUE ARMS, HANDS, AND LIFE.

\$50,000 for Losing Five Teeth, and \$100,000 for Loss of a Husband.

Our eyes, arms, legs, and other portions of our anatomy have each a marketable price—a price assessed by judge and jury in compensation cases for personal injuries. Even life itself has its value in dollars and cents. The value of both life and limb, however, varies with a multitude of circumstances. On looking into the amounts paid as compensation during the last two or three years some interesting particulars have been obtained says London Tit-Bits.

To begin with the eye, a 'bus conductor's may be worth \$4,000 to him. For that sum was awarded in Paris not long ago to a man who lost this organ of vision through an accidental thrust from a passenger's walking-stick. A nurse, however, whose eye was destroyed by a stone intended to be thrown at a cow, could only obtain \$1,000 in the Dublin courts.

In another case the destruction of the sight in a little girl's eye through the peck of a fowl cost the owner of the bird a similar amount, while the eye of a Brixton lady was recently valued at \$2,000, the amount awarded her against a London firm of carriers in consequence of the collision of one of their vans with the brougham she had hired. Even injury without loss has its price. The wife of a police sergeant was sitting in a Great Eastern Railway carriage when a spark flew into her eye from a passing locomotive. The abscess that resulted cost the company \$150.

ARMS AND HANDS

have just as varying values. A Birmingham lady, being thrown under a cable tram from which she was alighting, was compensated with \$3,500 for the loss of her arm. Yet less than half this amount was awarded a Kidderminster dairywoman for a similar deprivation. The dog of a local grocer bit her hand, and inflammation set in, necessitating an amputation. Being unable to further assist her husband in his business she sued the grocer, who had to pay for the bite of his dog \$1,500.

Not so valuable, naturally, is the loss of a child's finger. Some months ago a London boy, aged five, dropped a top down a manhole in his school playground, and while endeavoring to lift the grating, with the assistance of others, it slipped and smashed his finger; damages against the London School Board, \$200. The educators of London's children, indeed, have frequently to compensate their scholars. To prop up a window in a Bettersea Board school a slate had been placed. The slate shifted and the window fell upon the hand of a scholar and smashed it, for which injury his parents were awarded \$750.

More than double this amount, however, was awarded a basket-maker for the loss of his hand when thrown on to the metals by the jerking of a South-Eastern and Chatham Railway train.

One thousand dollars was paid a Manchester lad who lost three fingers of his right hand in a printing machine, while for the loss of three finger-tips through an unfenced planing machine, a young Blackburn joiner received a compensation of \$1,500.

THE UNFORTUNATE BEINGS

who are deprived of their lower limbs in accidents generally receive larger amounts as compensation. Being knocked down by a train on a railway in Wales, \$2,150 was the sum awarded a colliery fireman for the loss of his leg. Deprived of a similar member, a lift-boy employed by a firm of West-end drapers re-

THE SUN CAR IS DUG UP

CHARIOT OF ANCIENT WOOD-SHIPPERS DISCOVERED.

The Bronze Disk Is Mounted on Three Pairs of Wheels.

"In a peat moor of Trundholm, in the Danish island of Seeland, a remarkable discovery has been made in connection with the sun worship which once was widely diffused among the whole Germanic race—Teutons, hence also Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians," says Karl Blind.

"Six inches under the decayed vegetable growth was found a bronze sun chariot, partly broken, which represents the disk of the heavenly orb drawn on three pairs of wheels by a horse. This hieratic object was unearthed near Nykjobing, where, according to the distinguished archaeologist and director of the National Museum at Copenhagen, Dr. Sophus Muller, many objects of a similar style have been discovered before.

IS 3,000 YEARS OLD.

"Danish writers conclude that this sun chariot must be about 3,000 years old. Yet it is of no mean artistic merit. The sun disk is covered with a circular and spiral ornamentation, different on its two sides. The design was evidently first worked in with a graver, and then a thin plate of gold was pressed in. The horse, rather archaically shaped, was connected with the disk by loop-holes on his neck for slipping reins through. His tail was not docked, for the animal, cast hollow, shows an opening at the tail, where of old probably a horsehair appendage was put in.

"The disk is only thirteen and one-half inches long. The whole structure, the wheels of which are now damaged, could no doubt have been once rolled about on an altar. The fact of its having been purposely broken points to ancient sacrificial custom in the North. This wasteful practice of destroying valuable things by way of an offering to the gods has its counterpart in the law of Odin, which said that 'the dead should be burnt, and that everything which had been their own should be carried to the pyre.'

NOT GOD, BUT CONQUEROR.

"The Odin in question, I may add, is not the god of that name, but a semi-mythical, semi-historic conqueror. According to the Norse saga, he came up with his Asic people from the shores of the Black Sea, marching through Gardariki (Russia) and Saxony (Germany), crossing over to Denmark, and thence to Scandinavia. When dying from illness he marked himself with a spear, so as not to die a 'straw-death,' and was cremated with great pomp.

"As to the wasteful practice mentioned, it is an record that the Vikings, by their Berserk bravery, recouped themselves frequently enough in foreign lands, where they got many valuable things, when appearing as somewhat unwelcome seaside visitors.

"The elaborate in olutions in the designs on the sun disk remind us to some extent of the ornamentation found at Mykene, Tiryns and Troy. These were, in most ancient times, not Hellenic, but 'Thracian Thracian' settlements and strongholds. Now, the Thracians—red or golden-haired, tall, martial, musical, much addicted also to the cup, as they are described by classical writers—were kindred to the Germanic, Celtic or Gothic stock. The line of their tribal connections can be traced from southeastern Europe and Asia Minor up to the High North.

"It is recorded also that since olden times there was a 'sacred road,' or trade route, from a northern Scythian region down to the Adriatic Gulf, on which road amber was carried from the Baltic and the German Ocean to the South. All this might

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 7.

Text of the Lesson, Mark i., 21-24. Golden Text, Luke iv., 49.

The events of this lesson were probably immediately subsequent to those of last week. This well filled Sabbath day included His teaching in the synagogue and healing a demon possessed man there; then the rest of the day at Simon's home, where He healed Simon's wife's mother, and at sunset all the sick who gathered about Simon's door. The record of the first part of the day is found in Luke iv., as well as in Mark, and the record of the rest of the day is found in Matt. viii., as well as in Luke iv. The record of this and every day of His public ministry is well summarized in Acts x., 38, "Anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power He went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil, for God was with Him." This also ought to be true in some measure of every believer, for the life of Jesus should be manifest in us (II Cor. iv. 10, 11). One has said that the eye of the world takes in more than the ear and that Christians live are the only religious books the world reads. Therefore there is not so powerful a sermon in the world as a consistent Christian life.

Having been cast out of Nazareth, He made Capernaum His home, which is spoken of as "His own city" (Matt. ix., 1), and there and throughout all Galilee He preached the gospel of sickness and disease (Matt. iv., 23). John the Baptist was now in prison, and our Lord was probably in the latter part of His first year's ministry. As He taught the people heard that which they were not accustomed to, for He taught with authority. He said only what the Father told Him. His text book was the law, the prophets and the psalms, and He expounded in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself. (John xii., 38, 49; Luke xxiv., 27, 44, 45). Just the same teaching and exposition are needed to-day, and those who teach otherwise than according to the Scriptures are not following our blessed Lord.

Evil spirits still possess and speak and act through men, women and children, and such are sometimes found in church and Sunday school to this day. They want to be let alone concerning righteousness and temperance and judgment to come. They say, "Speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceipts; cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us" (Isa. xxx., 10, 11). Saying true things about Jesus Christ as this man did or as the woman did at Philippi (Acts xvi., 17) is not necessarily evidence of a true knowledge of Jesus, yet there are people even among the preachers whose knowledge of Jesus does not seem to exceed that of these evil spirits. Where there is no true reception of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of Sinners there is no life eternal (John i., 12; I John v., 12).

The Lord Jesus by His word delivered this man from the evil thing in him, and the man was whole. When people talk and act like the devil let us remember that Jesus still lives and He is able and willing to cast out the evil spirit and give instead His own Spirit. If we trusted Him more fully in these things how His fame would spread abroad. It had been a strange morning in that synagogue at Capernaum, for such an event had never transpired there before. The power of God had been seen, for Jesus was God manifest in the flesh. As Simon, Andrew, James and John walked from the synagogue to Simon's home what may have been their musings? Possibly the healing of the demoniac may have led them

to be good and to live a pure life. On the other hand, when I see a man conspicuous for his absence from all good affiliations his actions inform me as plainly as his words could do that his character is just the opposite of what it ought to be.

JUDGED BY ASSOCIATES.

The father of a great English preacher taught this lesson to his son, then a very young man, was married his father visited him. After he had passed through and examined the different rooms of the house he said: "My son, there is one mistake about your house. I see nothing in the furniture, in pictures upon the walls or books upon the table to lead me, if I was a stranger to this home, to judge whether you belonged to God or to the devil. In every room and upon every wall you should always have something to prove to your guests that you are a child of God. A man's Christian life should be manifested in the furniture of his house as well as by his outside surroundings." What that Christian parent said in reference to a man's domestic life is essentially true in reference to his outside human affiliations. A wicked man's inner character can nearly always be judged by his conspicuous avoidance of noble associates. By your intimate friends your Christian life is to be judged as well as by the words that you speak.

But a wicked man's actions have a positive as well as a negative significance. If by the absence from all good associates a man's character rests under a dark cloud, then by his bold and reckless defiance of all the great moral influences of the day his wicked life is to be judged also. It is one act to sin in secret and to be ashamed of your sins. It is a far more heinous act to publicly parade your sins and come to a depraved condition, in which you do not seem to care what people may say in reference to your life or how by your bold example they may be led astray through your evil conduct.

DEPRAVITY HIDDEN.

This indictment against the actions of an evil man's life is the more positive because, even in the lowest forms of outward vice, by the "language of action" the wicked man nearly always wants to appear a little better than he really is. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been a student of beasts and birds and flowers, says that this characteristic to appear better than they are is not always true of all the inhabitants of the natural world as it is of men. Once, when visiting Nashville, Tenn., he heard a mocking bird, whose reputation for the most part rests purely upon his ability for mimicry, fill a whole night with sweetest music. Upon the tree just outside his opened window the president saw and heard him. "Sometimes," wrote Mr. Roosevelt, "he would perch motionless for many minutes, his body quivering and thrilling with the outpour of music. Then he would drop softly from twig to twig until the lowest limb was reached, when he would rise fluttering and leaping through the branches, his song never ceasing for an instant, until he reached the summit of the tree and launched into the warm, scent laden air, floating in spirals with outstretched wings, until, as if spent, he sank gently back into the tree and down through the branches, while his song rose into an ecstasy of ardor and passion." That midnight song seems to have given the president a higher appreciation of the powers of the mocking bird. The songster, warbling in the darkness and silence of the night, showed that it had more harmony and melody in its being than its hearer had previously supposed. But, unhappily, the converse is generally true of human beings. It is their better nature that they show under observation. It is when they think that their friends do not see or hear them that their worst characteristics are displayed. Many a man whose life

blood. Sin of allowing others to do a crime in our name may be just as condemnable as though we committed the crime with our own hands. Your "language of action" proves it.

HOW EVIL IS EXPOSED.

A wicked man's evil actions are again manifested in his unwillingness to publicly protest against evil whenever he may see it. Silence itself can sometimes make a man a party to a crime, although personally he may in no way be benefited by that crime. For instance, a few weeks ago the three noted Chicago bandits, Van Dine and Niedermeier and Keesel, fled to Indiana and lived there in a dugout. While refugees from justice those three men one day entered a country store to purchase some food. A country school-teacher saw them and recognized them by their published pictures. Had that school-teacher not telegraphed his intelligence to the Chicago police in one week he would have become a party to their crimes. So, my brother, if in public you hear the name of Christ blasphemed, if you see young manhood, young womanhood, about to be degraded and utter no protest; if you see an injustice about to be done another and lift no warning voice, then, by your "language of action," you become a party to Satan's iniquities. As an honest man, speak when God bids you to speak. As an honest man, keep silent when you please, provided no one is to be injured by your far reaching silence.

A wicked man's evil actions are again manifested in his willingness to take advantage of a helpless brother or sister through a technicality of the law. By that I mean that through a technicality he is willing to become a moral criminal, a usurper, a swindler, a destroyer, a vampire, if he can only do it and escape the "fire tooth comb" of the law.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

When some one asked the great Athenian orator what were the three most effective essentials for successful public speech, Demosthenes answered, "First, action; second, action; third, action." So let the lesson of the text be translated into your lives. Let your actions, public and private, be of such a character that your influence will be one that stimulates, enables and spiritualizes the lives of others. In secret and in the eyes of men so act and so live that your associates, your neighbors, the community and the world will be the better for your having lived. By your Christian example you may lead others to become Christians. By your gospel handshake you can win souls for Christ. By your welcoming and encouraging eye you can cheer up the oppressed and the down-trodden. By your gesturing finger you can point out the right path wherein the sinner can forsake his sin and walk in hand with God.

My brother, my sister, always let your influence be cast upon the safe side of every debatable moral question. Let your "language of action" always in Christ's name be a message for hope and never a guide leading toward eternal death.

MOTOR PLOUGHING.

At the annual ploughing match, open to all England, organized by the North Kent Agricultural Association, two of the 118 ploughs were drawn by motors, and were said to have done as good work as any horse-drawn ploughs, and in much quicker time. It is claimed that a motor can plough six acres a day.

NEVER FORGOTTEN.

She: "I love old trees; they seem to remind one of the past, somehow. Don't you think so?"

He: "Well, there is only one tree that reminds me of the past—the birch."

The first thing needed to keep the tissues healthy and strong and the various organs in good working order is a certain quantity of exercise taken every day. Regularly taken exercise strengthens the heart, thereby causing that great organ to pump the fluids of the body to the remotest corners and thereby improving nutrition and causing all the other organs to do their natural work. This nutrition abundantly supplies the body with power and furnishes material for the combustion, which, when sufficiently strong, gives the body the ability to resist chills, which are the natural enemies of life. A prerequisite to the successful effect of exercise is oxygen. Hence, fresh air in plenty is the second needful thing.

HOLIDAYS AND EXERCISE.

Holidays, or days of rest, at least one in a week, are necessary for long life, according to Sir Herman's theory. But he seems to insist upon regularity in exercise. Of exercise he advises two kinds. First, the most natural of all exercise—which is walking. The man who would live long should walk every day for at least one-half an hour, and that in all kinds of weather. The long liver must not be kept indoors by rain, snow, or wind. The regularly recurrent walk of half an hour must be taken, rain or shine, for this regularity of the thing is half of its virtue. "If I rest I rust," said Luther.

By these inspirations, to be of lasting benefit, must be taken in a peculiar way. Lying on the back and rising to a sitting posture during inhalation or swinging the arms about, if the inhalation be taken standing, gives free play to a large number of combinations of muscles, the action of which reacts on the various vital organs and imparts strength and elasticity to the whole body. This combination of muscular movement, with the deep inspiration, has, says Sir Herman, the same effect as mountain climbing, which, as is notorious, is the most healthful, long life giving kind of exercise known.

VEGETARIANISM IS BEST.

In the matter of food, Sir Herman's recipe for longevity will strike people in a weak spot. His most important advice is refrainment from large quantities of meat and eggs. Meat or eggs, he says, when eaten in large quantities or continuously every day for the three meals, or even for two meals, are as destructive to length of life as the regular and free consumption of alcohol. In fact, no matter what kind of food is taken, the quantity should be small. The human body can live and thrive and work hard on a surprisingly small quantity of nourishment. Great moderation in eating is, therefore, one of the keys that unlock the doors of long living.

Drinking, too, should be regulated, especially in the matter of tea and coffee. Little tea and coffee will go a long way, according to the plan laid down by Sir Herman. Little alcohol, or none at all, is better still, whereas tobacco is bad, although great temperance in these things, when they are used at all, will prevent the shortening of life that comes of their free use.

One of the strongest recommendations of the system is a liberal use of the brain. The brain must have exercise as well as the body. No matter how much the body is exercised there can be no long life or healthy life if the brain is idle. That is why so many men of intellect or of affairs live to such old age. The brain, so says Sir Herman, must have exercise or it will die early, and the whole body will die with it. He therefore advises the man who would live to be quite old to find some subject that will interest his mind and devote himself to it with great energy. He advises at - and gouty idlers, who are afraid of death to study zoology, chemistry, or some other science. Lord Salisbury was one of the most enthusiastic chem-

possible for him to slip or be thrown out by passing currents. He has round him all the necessary steering-gear, together with ascending and descending lines, and brake foot controlling the movements of the aeroplane during the upward and downward journey. These are attached to the cross-bar, immediately in front and above the aeronaut's head. He has also with him a camera, a telescope and a quick-shooting small arm.

"Besides its practical utility for reconnoitering purposes in the event of war, the aeroplane has proved available for towing boats in currents where steam or sail would be useless, and also for scaling high walls without building ladders or trestlework. One of the most important uses to which the aeroplane can be put is that of aiding the new and all-important wireless telegraphy. The machine can do this by taking the apparatus higher than it could the possibly be conveyed by any other means, and so can add considerably to its range, even to the extent of hundreds of miles."

A SAILOR'S ADVENTURE.

Bivalve Three Feet in Diameter Catches Tar by the Legs.

Sailors are proverbially fine romancers. One who recently returned from a voyage in the South Pacific tells this story of a narrow escape from death when caught in a living trap on one of the little islands there. "The ship," he said, "had stopped at the island for water, and I was walking along the beach at low tide, looking for shells and other sea curiosities. I reached a rock which at high tide was under water and started to climb around it, without thought of danger and without paying much attention to the surroundings. As I turned the corner of the rock I felt my foot slip on something soft; there was a snap, and the next instant I discovered that I had carelessly walked into one of the great mollusks of sea clams, which are to be found at low tide along the coasts of those islands. "These clams are over three feet in diameter, and the muscles which hold their great shells together are like steel springs. When I stepped into the open clam the two shells shut up with a snap, imprisoning me in a vise. The edges of the shell caught me above the knees, and at first I thought I would faint from pain. Then I tried to push the shells open. I might as well have tried to pry open the doors of a locked iron safe with my bare hands.

"I had a clasp knife, and, drawing this out, I attempted to cut the muscle which held the shells together. But I couldn't quite reach it, and every time I made a stab the shells would close tighter than ever. I have sailed the seas a good many years and been in bad places before, but never one where things looked so hopeless as they did then. There was no use in calling for help, although, of course, I did, for I had wandered up the beach nearly a mile from where the rest were.

"But what at first looked like my greatest peril proved my salvation in the end. The tide was coming in, and unless I could escape from this living trap I would be drowned, I admitted. So I redoubled my efforts with the knife. They were useless. The tide kept creeping up. Then it finally reached the part of the giant clam where was the muscle which contracts and expands the two shells. To my surprise and joy, when the water reached this muscle it relaxed, only a little, to be sure, but enough so that I could manage to pull out my leg. It was the tightest squeeze I was ever in, you may believe."

"We all know the clam-eating man, but this is the first heard of a man eating clam."

on January 1, 1894. The length of the canal is 35½ miles, the total rise from the water level to Manchester being 60 feet, which is divided into four sets of locks, giving to each an average of 15 feet. The minimum width is 120 feet at the bottom, and averages 175 feet at the water level, though in places the width is extended to 230 feet. The minimum depth is 26 feet, and the time required for navigating the canal from five to eight hours. The total cost of the canal is given at \$75,000,000. The revenue in 1901, according to "The Statesman's Year-book," was £621,128, and the working expenses £483,267.

KAISER WILHELM CANAL.
Work upon the Kaiser Wilhelm canal was begun in 1887 and completed in 1895. The length of the canal is 61 miles, the terminus in the Baltic Sea being at the harbor of Kiel. The depth is 29½ feet, the width of the bottom 72 feet, and the minimum width at the surface 190 feet. The route lies chiefly through marshes and shallow lakes and along river valleys. The cost was about \$10,000,000. The number of vessels passing through the canal in 1900 was 21,571, with a tonnage of 4,282,258, and the dues collected amounted to 2,133,155 marks.

THE WELLAND CANAL.
The Welland Canal connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie on the Canadian side of the river. It was constructed in 1833, and enlarged in 1871, and again in 1900. The length of the canal is 27 miles, the number of locks 25, the total rise of locks 427 feet, and the total cost about \$25,000,000. The annual collection of tolls on freight, passengers and vessels averages about \$225,000, and the canal is open on an average of about 240 days in a year.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS.
The canals of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Ontario are located adjacent to the falls of the St. Mary's River, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and lower or raise vessels from one level to the other, a height of 17 to 20 feet. The canal belonging to the United States was begun in 1853 by the State of Michigan, and opened in 1855, the length of the canal being 5,674 feet, and provided with two tandem locks, each being 350 feet in length and 70 feet wide, and allowing passage of vessels drawing 12 feet, the original cost being \$1,000,000.

The Canadian canal, 1½ miles long, at 150 feet wide and 22 feet deep, with lock 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with 22 feet on the mitre sills, was built on the north side of the river during the years 1888 to 1895. The number of vessels passing through the United States canal in 1902 was 17,588, and through the Canadian canal 4,204. In 1900 the number of vessels passing through the United States canal was 16,144, and through the Canadian canal 3,003, showing an increase of 1,200 in the number of vessels passing through the Canadian canal, this increase having been due to the development of the Michipicoten district. The tonnage passing through the United States Canal in 1902 was: Registered tonnage, 27,408,021 tons; in 1901, 22,222,334 tons, against 20,136,782 in the year 1900; the freight tonnage in 1901 was 25,026,522 tons, against 23,251,539 tons in 1900. The Canadian canal shows: Registered tonnage in 1902, 4,547,561; in 1901, 2,401,642 tons, against 2,160,490 in 1900. A marked contrast between the business of the St. Mary's Falls and Welland canal is found in a comparison of their figures for a term of years. The number of vessels passing through the Welland canal in 1873 was 6,425, and in 1899, 2,202, a reduction of more than one-half in the number of vessels. The number of vessels passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in 1873 was 2,517, and in 1902 (through the American and Canadian canals, 22,659.

who are deprived of their lower limbs in accidents generally receive larger amounts as compensation. Being knocked down by a train on a railway in Wales, \$2,150 was the sum awarded a colliery fireman for the loss of his leg. Deprived of a similar member, a lift-boy employed by a firm of West-end drapers received \$2,250, his pleas of insufficient instruction in the use of the life and the slippery state of its floor being upheld by the jury.

The value of teeth varies like every thing else. Three hundred dollars was not long ago awarded a Welsh woman against a railway company for three of these invaluable aids to digestion, which were knocked from her mouth as she stumbled over a hole in their platform. This sum, however, is but a trifle compared with that paid a year or so ago to a famous Russian opera singer, Mile. Sarkisowa, the singer in question, was travelling on the Trans-Caucasian Railway, when the train was suddenly derailed, and as a result five of her front teeth were broken. Claiming heavy damages against the railway company because the loss of her teeth spoilt her singing career, the St. Petersburg Civil Courts awarded her the sum of \$10,000 a tooth, or \$50,000 in all.

It is in shocks to the system, system though, that juries seem inclined to be most generous. A builder's manager, travelling on the Great Eastern Railway a few months back, was jolted fearfully through an engine running into the rear of the train in which he sat.

FRACTURE OF THE SPINE

was the result of the shock. compensated for with \$9,050. Another passenger, in a train that was derailed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, received no less than \$20,000 as a solatium for his ruined health; while for the same reason the Southend Corporation were compelled to pay \$17,500 to a carman who was thrown from his train by the sudden subsidence of a roadway. Moustaches also have their monetary value. A Smithfield porter, upper lip was denuded of half its bibeute adornment by companions who took a dislike to him, received as compensation \$87.50.

YET ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE.

was, in endeavoring to remove superfluous hair from the lip of a Berlin lady with the aid of Röntgen rays, a specialist not only failed in his object, but caused his patient's face to become badly inflamed. The unfortunate lady was awarded \$75.

A Yarmouth laborer, employed only for an hour, cost his employer \$750 for that hour's work, for the poor fellow slipped from a plank and was killed. His widow was awarded the sum mentioned. Another widow, with four children dependent upon her, was compensated with \$2,950 by the Sheffield Corporation, who were held responsible for her husband's death through the improper starting of one of their trams.

This sum, however, sinks into insignificance besides that awarded a Mrs. Leys, of New York. Her husband was killed in that terrible tunnel accident on the New York Central Railway nearly two years ago, and after an inquiry extending to almost a twelvemonth, her loss was assessed at \$100,000—stated to be the largest amount ever awarded against a railway company in any country.

Never say again that a newspaper writer is not a master of diplomacy. One of the fraternity was to write up the history of an old lady of ninety-eight. He was told she had never so much as learned her letters. Did he blurt it out in print? Not a bit of it. He merely stated in his finely written article that "she can read the finest print as well as she ever could."

southeastern Europe and Asia Minor up to the High North.

It is recorded also that since olden times there was a 'sacred road,' or trade route, from a northern Scythian region down to the Adriatic Gulf, on which road amber was carried from the Baltic and the German Ocean to the South. All this might make us ask whether there has been, perhaps, some early artistic intercourse even between the South and the North.

PROOF OF ANTIQUITY.

On the other hand, the place where this sun chariot was embedded seems to point to a time when—at least, so far as we know—there was not yet any such communication. Herodotus, in the fifth century before our era, would not even believe in the existence of a sea in the north. He was not aware of the Baltic. Pytheas, the Hellenic mathematician and astronomer, who went from Massilia (Marseilles) to Britain, through the German Ocean, into the Baltic, where he found Teutons and Goths, and then up, in all probability, to Shetland and the Orkneys, if not even near Iceland, was the first Greek who saw those northern seas in the third century before our era.

Dr. Sophus Muller believes that the work discovered in the Trunkholm moor had probably been made in the country where it has been found, or, at any rate, in that region where there was once a population of the same common culture and mode of life—namely, in Southern Scandinavia and in the most northern German lands.

For my part, I am prepared to show that the beautiful Hellenic myth of the Heliades, or Sun Daughters—who, when weeping for the death of their brother Phaeton, were changed into trees, their tears becoming amber—is evidently a tale originally brought southward from the north in the course of trade.

WORSHIPPERS OF THE SUN.

The Radanos (or Eridanos) River, at which the Greek myth was localized, was already declared by Pliny to be quite at variance with geography and with the places where amber is really found. But there was a River Radan, a confluent of the Vistula, near the Baltic, from which Greeks obtained amber. Now, this Radan was, as usual, provided with the Hellenic ending 'os,' and afterward erroneously mixed up with the Eridanos, or Po.

Sun worship, as Pytheas already stated, existed in the north. It was a cult widely prevailing among the Germanic race—even more so than in the south; for in the north the sun is essentially a beneficent star; while in the south it is often a bringer of death, of plague and of agricultural distress.

In the Edda we repeatedly meet with a Sun Chariot—nay, even a Sun Daughter. In old German poetry, tales and folklore there is an overwhelming mass of evidence for the same cult. The passages in the poetical and the prose Edda, or Norse Scripture, amply testify to a belief in a sun drawn by a steed. And now, at last, the visible proof of that ancient, even prehistoric, creed of our common forebears has been bodily brought from under the earth, where it was so long hidden.

EUROPEAN SUPERSTITION.

The belief in vampires is widespread among the ignorant people inhabiting the plain of the Lower Danube. A remarkable instance of this is just now occupying the police in the Hungarian village of Abrudhanya. An old woman, who had long been regarded as a vampire, died a few days ago, and the villagers, mostly Roumanians, proceeded, according to the prescribed rites, to render her future activity impossible. A red-hot spit was plunged through her heart. Then bits of horseshoes were placed in the mouth, and, finally, the corpse was placed in the coffin face downwards.

event had never transpired there before. The power of God had been seen, for Jesus was God manifest in the flesh. As Simon, Andrew, James and John walked from the synagogue to Simon's home what may have been their musings? Possibly the healing of the demoniac may have led them to tell him quickly of the sick one in Simon's home.

As soon as He took the sick one by the hand, the fever was gone, and she was able to rise and minister to them. This is not the way that fever patients generally recover, but such recoveries are all easy to Him who made us. Demons cannot abide Him, sickness flees before Him. He is life and health and light and strength, and nothing to the contrary can abide in His presence. Soon the fame of Him and His wonderful works spread through the city, and at even when the sun was setting, the Sabbath day being then passed, all the sick and demon possessed within reach were to be found at Simon's door. He cast out many demons with His word and laid His hands on every one who was sick and healed them (Luke iv., 40, 41). We do not read that they had faith to be healed, though their faith may possibly be seen in the fact of their being there. We do see two great realities—on their part a great and felt need and on His part a great and overflowing fullness. Where the need is really felt and such come to Him in faith His fullness will be surely seen.

What a busy Sabbath day! What untold light and joy had come to hearts and homes which only that morning had been full of sorrow and sighing! Free as the air and sunshine and showers of heaven had the blessings come to all those hearts and homes. There is a Sabbath coming to this whole earth when there shall be no more sickness or pain or death because this same Jesus of Nazareth shall then be King over all the earth. King of kings and Lord of lords (Rev. xxi., 3, 4; xvii., 14; Isa. xxxiii., 24; Zech. xiv. 9). After some rest He is up a great while before day and always alone with His Father, for He lived by His Father (verse 35; John vi., 57). His words and works were all His Father's (John xiv. 10).

IN MEMORY OF VICTORIA.

The women's memorial to Queen Victoria, being the endowment of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, which she herself founded with the £70,000 presented to her by the women of Great Britain at the jubilee of 1887, is now complete. The amount collected by the central committee was, in round figures:—England, Wales and the colonies, £66,000; Ireland, £6,000; Scotland (Scottish Nurses' Endowment Fund), £12,000—or £84,000 in all. Added to the £72,000 of the Women's Jubilee Offering to Queen Victoria, this makes a total of £156,000. The committee state that about four million people contributed to the fund. The bulk of the money was made up of small sums, ranging from one penny upwards.

TO HELP POOR CHILDREN.

The Earl of Menth, a somewhat enthusiastic British humanitarian, has suggested to the London school authorities that children of the elementary grades be taken from the city and brought up in model country villages, the parents to pay only the bare cost of food, the country council footing other expenses. He urges that in this way children of the very poor would have an otherwise unobtainable chance to grow up strong, healthy and good citizens. In addition, many of them would probably stay in the country, thereby helping to repopulate the rural districts.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Is scarce and firm at 81c to 82c for No. 2 red and white east and west. Goose is steady at 72c for No. 1 east. Spring is steady at 76c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is steady at 93c for No. 1 hard, 91c for No. 1 northern and 88c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is firm at \$3.15 bid for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights, and \$3.20 asked. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.65 to \$4.90 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.35 to \$4.60 for second patents, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for strong bakers', bags included, on track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 43½c for No. 2 and 41½c for No. 3 extra, and 39c for feed east or west.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—Is steady at 53c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is in good demand and steady. Cars of Canada mixed are quoted at 37½c and yellow at 38c for cars west. American is steady at 50½c for No. 3 mixed and 51½c for No. 3 yellow for cars on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Are steady at 31½c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east. Cereal millers are bidding ½c more east. No. 2 white are quoted at 30½c middle freights.

Rolled Oats—Are steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 30c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 62c for No. 2 west and 63c east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Everything points to continued heavy receipts in all lines of butter, and some dealers predict a large surplus over the amount required this winter. The market continues easy and quotations for best creamery prints are quoted 1c per pound easier.

Creamery prints 20c to 21c
do solids 19½c to 20c
Dairy, lb rolls, choice 15c to 16c
do large rolls 14c to 15c
do tubs, good to choice 15c to 17c
do medium 13c to 14c
do poor 10c to 12c

Cheese—Is quoted unchanged at 11½c per pound for twins and 11c or large in job lots here.

Eggs—If there was any tendency towards an easier market during the past few days the present cold snap has brought it to an end. Stocks are now almost depleted, and the receipts are very light. Quotations are steady to firm. New laid are quoted here at 30c to 35c, selected fresh at 29c to 30c, cold-storage at 27c to 28c, and lined at 23c to 25c.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are quoted unchanged at 70c to 75c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 85c to 90c.

Poultry—The demand is fairly active, and for chickens it is keen. Quotations are steady. Prices are steady at 12c to 14c for chickens, and 5c to 6c for old fowls, 9c to 10c for ducks, and 12½c to 13½c for turkeys.

Dressed Hogs—The market is steady with a good demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$6.25 asked and \$6.20 bid.

Seeds—Quotations are unchanged.

American mixed, new, 21½. Flour, spot Minneapolis, 28½ 9c.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Wheat, tone steady; January, 20½ 85c; May and August, 21½ 25c. Flour, tone steady; January, 29½ 10c; May and August, 28½ 70c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Business in cattle was confined to butchers' descriptions, which sold at \$4.20 to \$4.90 for the most part, but had the run been heavy prices would have not been so high.

Sheep and lambs were scarce, and their values were strong. Buying in these was active, and more would have sold.

Two car loads of butchers' cattle were sold at \$4.25, and a few lots up to \$4.90, but the latter was for a fancy load equal to choice quality exporters'.

Sheep and lambs were in brisk demand. Quotations follow:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; export bucks \$3 to \$3.25; butchers' sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$4.60 to \$5.60 per cwt. Calves were steady at \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Calves were steady at \$4 to \$6 per cwt. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were unchanged. We quote as follows:—Selects of prime bacon quality, not more than 200 nor less than 160 lbs. off cars, Toronto, \$5.12½; fats and lights, \$4.87½; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

PAVILION IS NOW READY.

Canadian Exhibitors Asked to Rush Goods to St. Louis.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Word reached the office of the Dominion Exhibitions Commissioner on Thursday that the Canadian pavilion at St. Louis is now completed, and ready for the installation of exhibits. A telegram was received from the office of the Director-General of the Exposition asking for names of Canadian exhibitors so that they might be included in the first edition of the Exhibition catalogue. The Canadian authorities are warned to push forward their exhibits without delay, as congestion of freight is feared. Commissioner Hutchinson is well advanced with his work in this respect, and five carloads of exhibits will be despatched from Ottawa this week.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Radium Used With Success in Certain Cases of Cancer.

A despatch from Vienna says: Prof. Gussenbauer, an eminent surgeon, has discovered that contraction of the gullet caused by cancer can be alleviated in certain cases by the use of radium. The experiment was made of applying sixty milligrammes of radium in a rubber capsule contained in the end of a bougie to the affected part. The radium rays decomposed the cancerous growth, enlarging the gullet, and allowing food to be swallowed, thus obviating an operation for the introduction of food into the stomach. The experiment is somewhat dangerous until further knowledge is obtained, inasmuch as too much radium will decompose the ulcer so rapidly that there is risk of perforating the gullet.

MEAT SCARCE IN INDIA.

Miss Mattie Burgess, a missionary, just returned from India, says: "During the last year of our stay in India we had beef only once, mutton twice and fish about eight times. Chickens are so common we got tired of them. In fact chicken is about the only kind of meat to be had. The natives are vegetarians and seldom eat meat of any kind. A butcher came to our city once a week and brought goat meat, the only kind to

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Welland county is agitating for an export duty on natural gas. Judge William Elliot of London, who has passed the age of eighty years, retires on full pay.

Mrs. Jane Gainer died recently at Dominion City, Manitoba, aged 108 years.

Arrangements are being made for the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in Toronto on March 10th and 11th.

The Toronto City Council awarded the cement contract to a Canadian company rather than to an American company, the lowest tenderer.

Dr. W. M. English and R. A. Caruthers tossed up a coin for the chairmanship of the London Board of Health and the former got it.

The Manitoba Legislature amended the Factories Act so that boys may start work at 14 years and girls at 15. A nine hour day was also adopted.

FOREIGN.

Smallpox is increasing to an alarming degree in Glasgow.

At Mexico City President Diaz gave a dinner to Sir Wm. Mulock.

It is expected that the emigration from Belgium to Canada this summer will be large.

A British firm has contracted to build for Japan, in record time, two battleships intended to be the most powerful afloat.

The British Government has decided to adopt the report of a royal commission, and introduce sweeping changes in the administration of the army.

At Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., radium is being used for the first time for cancer in the eye. The treatment will probably last six weeks.

Sister Philomena, Mother Superior of Mercy Hospital, in Des Moines, Iowa, has fallen heir to an estate of \$3,000,000. It comes from an uncle, John McCormick, in Melbourne.

In Delavan, Ill., a farm is to be started to manufacture by cold process a perfect milk powder and frost cream, so the people will be able to buy powder and reduce it to milk.

Dr. J. W. Hill, of South Bend, is attempting shortly to prevent a newly born negro child from turning black. He will attempt to prevent pigmentation by exposing the child to rays of violet light.

William Davenport, a wealthy farmer, of Imperial, Neb., was caught in such a position in his wagon that his head was hanging downward, and he found it impossible to extricate himself. After remaining for twenty-four hours in this position with the thermometer 20 below zero, he was rescued, only to die an hour after.

Mrs. Mary Tredway, friend and companion of Queen Victoria, is dead in her home at Chester, N.J. Mrs. Tredway was 94 years of age. Her maiden name was Mary Williamson, and her father was physician to the family of George IV., and to Queen Victoria after her accession to the throne. Mrs. Tredway and her husband came to America about 70 years ago.

MRS. MAYBRICK FREE.

At Liberty After Serving Over Fourteen Years.

A despatch from London says:—Mrs. Maybrick has been released after serving fourteen and a half years imprisonment. She left the Aylesbury Female Convict Prison at a quarter to 7 o'clock last Monday morning, and since then has been recuperating in a private institution near London. The utmost secrecy was observed regarding her release,

NO NEWS FROM GOVERNOR.

Marched to Relieve Forts in German Africa.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Nothing has been heard for weeks of Col. Luetweln, the Governor of German South-west Africa, who was making a long march from the Warmbad region toward his beleaguered forts, northward. The natives who have besieged all the outlying stations are supposed to be in force between Windhoek and Colonel Luetweln's column of less than 800 men, which was returning from the campaign against the Bondelzwarts in the territory 450 miles south of Windhoek. No runner has passed through the lines. It is feared that Col. Luetweln may have been unable to force his way through the hostile tribesmen, and that he has been obliged to entrench himself and await for the arrival of rescuing expeditions. The idea that he has been overwhelmed is rejected officially, but this apprehension is expressed in the newspapers.

FARM LABORERS COMING.

Indications Point to Greater Influx This Year.

A despatch from Toronto says:—There is every prospect that Ontario will see a much larger influx of farm laborers from England than last year, Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of the Colonization Bureau, said on Wednesday that the arrivals so far were more numerous than last season. Last week 90 men came, and advices have been received of 50 or 60 expected this week. The proportion of farm laborers and men who want to work on farms out of the whole number of immigrants is larger than last year. The department has several means of reaching the desired class in the British Isles now. More farmers than ever are applying for men to work the whole year round, and more are providing cottages, in which hired help who are married may live. Wages will be fully as high as last year, and Mr. Southworth is desirous that applications be sent in as early as possible.

DYNAMITE PLOT.

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up the King of Spain.

A despatch from London says:—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says that during a reception at the palace last Saturday in honor of King Alfonso's saint's day a dynamite plot was nearly successful. The police noticed two suspicious looking men seated on a bench near one of the entrances. The men, realizing that they were watched, left the bench, leaving a parcel beneath it. This parcel proved to be a soldered tin box, with a smoldering wick attached. It was examined at a laboratory, and found to contain a quantity of dynamite, gunpowder, broken glass and bullets. If it had exploded there would have been many victims, the palace being crowded. There is no clue to the two men, but they are believed to be Anarchists.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Serum Injected for the First Time in Canada.

A despatch from Montreal says: For the first time in Canada, and probably in America, serum has been injected into a patient in a public hospital as a cure for tuberculosis. At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the serum, the discovery of Dr. Marmorek, of Paris, was injected by Dr. L. J. Lemieux, of this city, the patients being at the Notre Dame Hospital, one afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs, and the other with tuberculosis of the knee. The administration of the serum was successful in the highest degree. It will be in-

Prices are steady. Prices are steady at 12c to 14c for chickens, and 5c to 6c for old fowls, 9c to 10c for ducks, and 12½c to 13½c for turkeys.

Dressed Hogs—The market is steady with a good demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$6.25 asked and \$6.20 bid.

Seeds—Quotations are unchanged. Local dealers quote \$1 to \$5.50 for alsike, \$5.50 to \$6 for red clover per bushel, and \$2 to \$3 for timothy, per 100 pounds at outside points, and probably a premium over these prices would be paid for extra choice lots.

Baled Hay—Receipts are light and the market is steady at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—The demand is fair and receipts are light. Car lots on the track here are quoted unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Grain—Oats are very firm on spot, owing to light deliveries. No. 2 have been sold at 37½c to 38c, and No. 3 were sold at 37c to 37½c. No. 2 oats low freights west for export, 50½c; No. 2 peas, 61c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 43½c; No. 3, extra barley, 42c; No. 3 41½c.

Flour—Owing to the divergent views of the market of the two large Manitoba milling companies, their quotations are 25c per barrel apart. Patents range from \$4.75 to \$5; strong bakers' \$4.15 to \$1.70; winter wheat patents, \$1.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers, \$2.90 to \$4; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.90, and extras in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—The demand is good and the market strong, it being expected that the consumption will be large from this out. Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bags, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; meadlie, \$26 to \$27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolls Oats—The association price seems to be in force, \$2.15 being asked for bags and \$1.40 for barrels on track.

Hay—Owing to bad weather, deliveries are light, and prices are temporarily firmer. We quote:—No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel; \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 9c Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs—Candied selected, 30c; Montreal lined, 25c; western lined, 22c to 23c; refrigerator, late fall stock, 23c to 24c; summer stock, 20c to 21c.

Butter—Eastern, 19c to 21c, according to quality; western dairy, in tubs, 16c; western rolls, 16½c to 17c. Cheese—Ontario, 10½c to 11½c; township, 10½c to 10½c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c; 60c to 65c in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 13c to 14c; ducks 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c; fowl, 8c to 9c; geese, 9c to 10c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 2.—Wheat, on passage, buyers indifferent operators. Corn, on passage, very inactive; cargoes Odessa, l.o.r.t., steam, prompt, 20s 3d; February, 20s 3d; February, 20s 1½d; corn, parcel mixed American February, 19s 6d; shipment within three weeks, 19s 7½d. Wheat, parcels No. 2 Calcutta Club, almost due, 30s 3d; corn, cargoes La Plata yellow, rye terms, April-May, 19s 3d; June, 19s 1½d; January-February, 9s 7½d parcel.

Antwerp, Feb. 2.—Wheat, spot quiet; January, 16½f. Corn, spot

dia we had beef only once, mutton twice and fish about eight times. Chickens are so common we got tired of them. In fact chicken is about the only kind of meat to be had. The natives are vegetarians and seldom eat meat of any kind. A butcher came to our city once a week and brought goat meat, the only kind to be had. The natives eat either rice or bread made from wheat or a grain peculiar to the country. In the grain districts they have bread. It is a two-meal-a-day country. The rich people live well and have dainties, but the poor live on rice and vegetables. Neither knives nor forks are used. Native servants can be engaged for \$3 a month and provide their own homes and food.

SHIPPING BETTER APPLES.

Exporters Place Better on British Market.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Reporting to the Department of Trade and Commerce from Leeds, Mr. John B. Jackson, Canadian agent at that port, comments upon the improved quality and packing of Canadian apples placed on the English market. He says they are a good sample of the best Canadian apples, and probably better all round than are offered for sale in Canadian towns. They are retailed in Leeds for \$1.25 to \$5 per barrel. He looks for improvement in the trade in Canadian butter and bacon trade, and reports a good opening for Canadian-made office furniture.

The Manchester Line steamers carried from Canada to Manchester last season over a million and a half bushels of grain, 17,897 boxes of cheese, 40,000 barrels of apples, 10,505 head of cattle, and 7,256 sheep, in addition to large quantities of pulp, paper, timber, and miscellaneous products.

CARGO WORTH \$2,000,000.

Empress of China Bringing Silk to Vancouver.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—Raw silk and silk goods to the value of more than \$1,932,000 are en route across the Pacific to Vancouver on board the Empress of China, due to arrive on February 3. In quantity and value the shipment is a record-breaking one, not only so far as this port is concerned, but for all other ports on this continent. The shipment measures 960 tons, and it will take twenty freight cars to transport it across the continent to the silk mills at Weehawken, N. J. The previous silk cargo record was held by the steamship Tartar, which, on October 4, 1902, arrived from the Orient with 539 tons valued at \$1,500,000.

POISON IN THE DISH.

Seven Girls Attending Cooking School Are Dead.

A despatch from Berlin, Germany, says: Seven girls belonging to a cooking school at Darmstadt are dead, and six others are dying from poisoning, which resulted from partaking of a dish made of canned beans and meat. The investigation has failed to define the exact nature of the poison, although it is now thought allanto-toxicum of sausage poison was the cause.

CANCER NOT INCREASING.

Professor Says Spread is Due to Statistical System.

A despatch from London says:—Prof. von Hansmann, one of the greatest authorities in Berlin on cancer, says the reported increases in cases is due solely to improved methods of statistics. There is no proof that it is due to a parasite or that it is hereditary.

A despatch from London says:—Mrs. Maybrick has been released after serving fourteen and a half years imprisonment. She left the Aylesbury Female Convict Prison at a quarter to 7 o'clock last Monday morning, and since then has been recuperating in a private institution near London. The utmost secrecy was observed regarding her release, and her departure from prison was carried out in the quietest possible manner.

Mrs. Maybrick was roused at a very early hour and her convict garments exchanged for those of everyday life, which had been brought by her mother, the Baroness de Rokues, who visited Aylesbury on Saturday. After breakfast Mrs. Maybrick bade good-bye to the governor, thanking him for the kindness he had shown her, and as the clock was striking the quarter to seven, accompanied by one of the prison matrons, she entered a closed carriage drawn up at the prison gate. The carriage was driven to Aylesbury Station, where, with her mother, Mrs. Maybrick took the train to London, where the two women went by another train to a private home, some little distance from the metropolis, where arrangements had been made for Mrs. Maybrick's reception. At this institution she will remain for a short period for recuperation, and partly for the completion of certain formalities, which will give her freedom of movement not usually allowed to persons on ordinary ticket-of-leave.

SIX, KILLED, MANY INJURED.

Fatal Explosion of Gas in a Paris Cafe.

A despatch from Rognonas, France, says: Six persons were killed and fourteen injured as a result of an explosion of gas in the cafe of the Hotel de France on Thursday evening. A dozen persons were sitting at the tables when an odor of gas penetrated the room. Mme. Martin, wife of the proprietor, lighted a candle and started for the kitchen to investigate. As she opened the door a terrific explosion occurred. When the body of Mme. Martin was found it was almost decapitated. Her husband, father and daughter also were killed. The body of one patron was hurled across the street and struck the opposite wall with great force. It is feared that some of the injured will die.

NOT ENOUGH PAY.

Lord Wolseley Explains Decline in Recruiting.

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the British army has again written in reference to the decline in military recruiting in Great Britain. He reaffirms his belief in the superiority of the army of the United States, saying:—“The American Government is wiser than ours, they pay their men well, with the result that the American army, so far as it goes in numbers, is the finest in the world. Until we adopt a similar method of obtaining recruits our army will never be in a thoroughly satisfactory state.”

FAST SERVICE TO FRANCE.

Premier Notified That Firm Will Carry Out Contract.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Prime Minister has received a telegram from Hector Fabre, Canada's agent in Paris, stating that Colom-bier Bros. of Bordeaux, had informed him officially that they were in a position to carry out their contract with the Canadian Government for a steamship line between France and Canada on the date specified in the contract. The contract calls for a monthly service between France and Montreal and Quebec, in summer, and Halifax and St. John in winter. The sailings have to commence with the opening of navigation.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the serum, the discovery of Dr. Marmorek, of Paris, was injected by Dr. L. J. Lemieux, of this city, the patients being at the Notre Dame Hospital, one afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs, and the other with tuberculosis of the knee. The administration of the serum was successful in the highest degree. It will be injected for a period of ten days. Then the patients will have a rest of ten days, and then, if necessary, the treatment will be continued for an additional ten days.

CZARINA AGAIN ILL.

Ailment May Terminate Fatally at Any Moment.

A despatch from Moscow says:—Despite repeated and more or less official denials, the report persistently grows that the Czarina is affected by a serious ailment that may terminate fatally at any moment. The malady has manifested itself in the form of a succession of abscesses in the right ear. At first it was said the distress was due to a severe attack of influenza, and then, that it followed a cold caught while driving an automobile. Now it is asserted the ear is again troubling her Majesty, the court physicians are worried and it is stated that a recourse to the surgeon's knife will alone relieve the royal patient.

ADULTERATION OF SEEDS.

Mr. Fisher Expects to Get Bill Through This Session.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Minister of Agriculture hopes to secure the adoption this session of the bill he had before Parliament last year to prevent the adulteration and mixing of seeds. He is satisfied after enquiring that careless seed collection has resulted in the spread of many noxious weeds, and is determined that this menace to agriculture shall not be permitted to continue. There was strong opposition in the House, however, to the means by which Mr. Fisher proposed to achieve the object he has in view.

THIRTY ENTOMBED.

Railway Employes Buried Under Tons of Earth.

A despatch from Berlin says:—A huge landslide at Karowitz, in Russian Silesia, on Wednesday morning, entombed thirty men, who were working on a railway. The accident came without warning while the men were engaged in repairing the road-bed. They were buried beneath hundreds of tons of earth. Relief forces were hurried to the scene and the work of extricating the bodies was begun. It is known thirty men were working at the spot of the accident, and it is not believed possible that any of them escaped.

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS.

C. P. R. Places 40,000 Tons With Pennsylvania Co.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails from the Pennsylvania Steel Company through D. P. Coughlin, of Montreal, to be delivered next summer.

ROBERTS MAY REMAIN.

Has Been Offered Inspector-General-ship of Army.

A despatch from London says:—The Chronicle claims to have authority for stating that Earl Roberts, at present Commander-in-Chief of the British army, has been offered the post of inspector-general, under the army re-organization scheme, and that he will probably accept. The new scheme abolishes the office of Commander-in-Chief.

OUR BUTTER IN BRITAIN

MR. RUDDICK SAYS THE QUALITY IS UNRELIABLE.

Also Deteriorates Very Quickly After It is Landed on the Other Side.

Speaking on the above subject before a recent meeting of Ontario dairymen, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, gave some advice, that will, if followed, have an excellent effect upon the quality of the butter exported from Canada. He said in part:—"Very proper questions for butter manufacturers to ask would be, How does our butter suit the British trade? What are its defects, if any, and how may they be remedied? In answer to the first question I would say that our very finest butter gives excellent satisfaction and it is doubtful if there is any better butter on the market. The trouble is that the quality is irregular, lacks uniformity, or in other words, it is unreliable. A dealer may get one lot in excellent condition and of choice quality, but the next one he buys is not up to his expectations, so that when he is offered Canadian butter again, he is inclined to give a price equal only to the value of the poor lot. In this way much of our butter does not receive the standing which it deserves. The butter that is of known quality and that can always be depended on to come up to a certain standard will be more in demand than one which may average as good, but which is frequently of inferior grade as well as of choicest quality. Our butter is also said to deteriorate very quickly after it is landed on the other side, and that being so dealers are not encouraged to trade in it. I want to emphasize the importance of pleasing the British merchant as well as the customer. The merchant is inclined to handle and push that particular butter out of which he stands the best chance of making a profit.

CAUSE OF DETERIORATION.

Now let us see if we can determine the cause of these defects which compel us to accept from one to two cents a pound less in price than some of our competitors receive. I believe it can be stated in a very few words. It is because the butter is not kept cold enough at the creameries, is exposed to heat unnecessarily in shipping to Montreal, and is not always frozen properly when it arrives there and before being placed in the cold storage chambers of the steamers.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton, travelling inspector, who made numerous tests during the past season of the temperature of butter at the creameries and as delivered to the refrigerator cars, reports that the lowest temperature he found was 33 degrees on two occasions, one lot being from the West Shefford Creamery and the other from the Compton Model Farm Creamery. The highest temperature was 64 degrees, and the average of fifty lots was nearly 49 degrees. Is it any wonder that our butter lacks uniformity? Mr. M. B. Longeway, who is refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, examined 400 cars and contents, as they were opened in railway yards. He reports the temperature of butter as varying from 46 up to 53, and in a few cases as high as 60. On the whole the refrigerator cars prevented the temperature from rising to any extent. In fact in testing some boxes it was found that the butter was colder at the outside than it was at the center of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke Creamery from July 20th to 28th, when a thermograph

CASH STOLEN FROM PLATE

Bold Robbery Committed in a Winnipeg Church.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Another scandal in high life, or, at least, one which may implicate one of Winnipeg's highly respected citizens, may be brought to light, with the apprehension of the party who on Sunday night burglarized the German Reformed Church. That he did not succeed in making a "haul" of about \$50 and a valuable diamond ring is probably because of the thief's inexperience and consequent nervousness. Rev. A. Hineman, the pastor, is out just \$8. The theft occurred during the progress of the evening service. The money was taken from the collection plate, which, for safe keeping, had been placed in a room to which no one save the minister and his wife had access. Only few people knew that money and valuables were kept in this room, and one of this few is under suspicion. Directly under the plate from which the money was taken was a small wooden box, unlocked, and containing \$35, a diamond ring, and a gold chain.

OPEN WINDOW FOR GRIP

Physicians Declare Fresh Air Better Than Drugs.

A London despatch says: Following the now generally accepted belief in the virtues of fresh air as a cure for consumption comes the medical declaration that the true remedy for grip is an open window. Writing to the Express a physician says:

"I have lately attended a case of influenza. I saw the patient thirteen times. As yet, we have no antitoxin for influenza, though we know the microbe, so that I could only watch and wait. However, I gave various drugs, etc., that were perhaps of some little value. My point in writing is this: that of those thirteen visits only two were of direct and certain value to the patient.

"On these two occasions I opened a window. The first time the patient was under six blankets and miserable for want of air. The next time she had had four hours of distressing nausea, which vanished with the advent of a little fresh air. The public knows about open-air for tuberculosis," and it has heard that we now treat pneumonia with open windows. Why can't it help itself to air in case of grip?"

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

Sweeping Changes Have Been Decided On.

A London despatch says: Sweeping changes in the British War Office were announced officially on Saturday night. The Government has issued a blue-book containing the report of the War Office Reconstituting Committee, with an accompanying declaration that the King has approved the report, and that in accordance with its recommendations the Government has decided to appoint an Army Council on the lines of the present Board of Admiralty. The Council will be created by Royal patent, and under it the office of Command-in-Chief will cease to exist. In place of this officer an Inspector-General of the Army will be appointed, whose chief duty will be to report upon the efficiency of the forces for home defence. The report covers all departments of the War Office organization. It is the result of three months' deliberations by three members, Viscount Fisher, representing the civil administration; Col. Sir George Clarke, representing the army, and Admiral Sir John Fisher, representing the navy.

LAWLOR KILLED HIMSELF

First Wounded His Wife and Sister-in-Law.

A Toronto despatch says: After shooting his wife Edith, and his sister-in-law, Mary Jane Kelly, Thomas Lawlor, a professional golf coach, put a bullet through his brain on Wednesday night at 71 Niagara Street, where his wife, who had not lived with him for some months, had her home with her mother, Mrs. Mary Peer. Three shots were fired. The first was at Mrs. Lawlor, but her sister intercepted it, and the bullet passed through the latter's hand. The second shot grazed Mrs. Lawlor's forehead, just above the right eye. The third ended the career of the would-be murderer.

Those in the house, in addition to the two women and Lawlor, were Mrs. Lawlor's mother, Mrs. Peer, her son, Percy Peer, aged 15, and his younger sisters, Lucy and Edna. Percy admitted Lawlor at the street door about 7 o'clock, and he at once rushed through to the kitchen, exclaiming that he wanted to see his wife and his mother-in-law. His wife had in the afternoon refused his request to go back and live with him.

WONDERS OF RADIUM

Remarkable Assortions of a Russian Scientist.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Prof. Prince Tarkhanov, the well-known scientist, lecturing recently before the Military Association, made some interesting statements in regard to the possibilities of radium. He presented to his audience two cancer patients who had been cured of malignant growths on the face by the use of radium and expressed the opinion that the problem of determining the sex of children, which Prof. Scheneck had failed to solve, will shortly be settled by the aid of radium. The Prince added that he had prevented the development of hydrophobia in dogs, inoculated with rabies virus, by using radium. When large quantities of radium were available, the Prince contended the whole system of modern warfare would be revolutionized, as powder magazines, whether in forts or in the holds of vessels, would be at the mercy of radium rays, which could explode them at long distances.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES.

Census Returns Shows 1,000 More Than Ten Years Ago.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Census Bureau has just issued the bulletin giving the statistics of manufacturing industries in Canada, as ascertained by the census of 1901. The statistics apply to establishments employing five workers or over, and show that in 1891 there were 13,679 establishments, with an annual output of \$363,156,797. In 1901 there were 14,650 establishments, with an output in the census year of \$481,053,375.

The largest increase is in the value of the output of butter and cheese, which was \$10,697,879 in 1891, and \$29,462,402 in 1901. The value of log products increased from \$46,749,996 to \$50,805,084; wood pulp, from \$1,053,842 to \$4,246,781.

A FATAL BLAST.

C. P. R. Foreman Killed—Two Seriously Injured.

A Sudbury despatch says: A serious accident took place here shortly after 7 o'clock on Friday morning on the C. P. R. construction work, in which one man was killed and two others injured, one fatally. It appears the previous evening a blast did not go off, and Johnson, a

ON THE FARM.

KEEP THE FARM BUSY.

To make money farming it is necessary to run the farm on a principle similar to that of the merchant. The merchant don't stock up with winter goods in spring, nor with spring goods in fall. Neither does he keep for sale the same sort of goods all the year round. Practically he makes two or more crops during the year, by laying in stocks suitable to the season. If the farmers will do likewise they will fare better. The soil should be so handled as to yield as much as possible. This cannot be done by harvesting a crop in June and leaving the land to rest until planting time next year; and in the meantime the poor farmer will say the reason that he cannot pay off the mortgage on his home is because he has not land enough to make him more than a bare subsistence. There are farmers, however, who practice a method more like that of the successful merchant. As soon as one crop is gathered and garnered they prepare the land for another crop, taking care that the crop shall be suited to the season, as well as to his purposes. They make their soil bring two crops every year, which is equivalent to doubling the size of the field. But this cannot continue to be done without feeding the soil. If a farmer would double the weight of his hogs or cattle, or increase the milk of his cows, he must furnish them feed. To increase the productive capacity of his land, it must also be fed. Feeding his stock will enable the farmer to feed his land also, for the crops grown on the land can be passed through the cattle, making them grow, and on to the land, making it produce; and then with a little rotation and a good deal of know how, the more the soil produces the more it can produce. Many farmers with 160 acres would do better if they would make pasture of half of it and double the yield of the other half, which can often be done by rotation, fertilizing, restorative crops, good preparation and good cultivation. The farmer should keep busy by keeping his soil busy. He can get all needed rest by changing from one kind of work to another, which is really recreation. His land needs recreation and not rest.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Feeding cows in winter requires altogether different management than in the summer. Almost anyone can get a number of cows through the summer without a loss if he has a supply of pasture to feed on, but very few farmers make a profit on their cows in the winter. I suppose this accounts in a measure for so many farmers having abandoned the dairy business in the winter months and do what they can along this line in the summer time, writes Mr. E. F. Brown.

Why not make it pay the year through? If one has the money invested it hardly seems business like to shut up shop like the summer resorters and go back to the woods until warm weather again. Shove up the blinds and let some light into your business. Knock off the board you have put across the gate of your business and let the outside world know that you have a cow, that she gives milk and you are keeping her for the milk she gives and the profit derived from it. What are you in the business for? Is it not for the money there is in it? Or have you an idea that you have the most miserable, disagreeable and unprofitable

ter of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke Creamery from July 20th to 28th, when a thermometer placed in the refrigerator showed a temperature varying

FROM 32 TO 36 DEGREES.

Now I think I have said enough to show why our butter is irregular in quality, and why some of it deteriorates rapidly after reaching the other side. After butter is packed in boxes the length of time it will keep depends almost wholly on the temperature at which it is held. The age of butter is more properly calculated according to the temperature at which it has been stored than from the date on which it was made. Butter which would turn out well after several months storage at 10 degrees or under, might become quite stale and rancid in a few weeks at 40 to 50. Butter may be held at the creamery at these high temperatures for a week or so without showing much deterioration, nevertheless the fermentations which produce bad flavors, rancidity, etc., have been doing their work and shortening the life of the butter. These fermentations may be checked when the butter is placed in cold storage at Montreal or on the steamer, only to start up again with renewed vigor when the butter is exposed to high temperatures on the other side.

Let every creamery owner give this matter his earnest attention during the coming season. If he finds that with proper management the temperature of his refrigerator cannot be kept down to 36 or 38 degrees, or lower, the insulation should be improved until it can be.

INHALED GAS.

Employee of Galt Gas Company Takes His Life.

A despatch from Galt says:—William Rutherford, about 45 years of age, an employee of the Galt Gas-light Company, committed suicide by inhaling gas. He was found dead on Monday morning in his own house. Deceased is said to have been drinking excessively lately. He leaves a widow, but no children.

TWO MILLION INCREASE.

Customs Revenue Returns for Past Seven Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Customs revenue for the seven months of the current fiscal year up to the end of January totals \$23,628,507, an increase of \$2,875,638 over the corresponding months of the previous 12 months. In January the collections totalled \$2,974,743, an increase of \$248,498.

THE KING'S PLANS.

Swansea Dock Inauguration and Trips Abroad.

A London despatch says:—His Majesty's plans for his annual sojourn abroad have been entirely changed lately. It is now settled that he will leave some time in March for a cruise in the Royal yacht, but instead of the usual stay on the Riviera, his Majesty will pay a visit to the King of Spain. It is his intention, too, to land in Russia and pay a visit to the Czar and Czarina, this last arrangement, of course, depending a great deal on the state of affairs in the Far East. At the end of April according to present arrangements, the King will visit Swansea to inaugurate the work of the grand new dock. When completed, in seven years' time, it will accommodate the largest vessels afloat, and will cost nearly two millions sterling.

covers all departments of the War Office organization. It is the result of three months deliberations by three members, Viscount Fisher, representing the civil administration; Col. Sir George Clarke, representing the army, and Admiral Sir John Fisher, representing the navy.

SMALLPOX AT THE FALLS

A Society Woman Contracts the Disease.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says: Some consternation has been caused by the announcement on Thursday morning that Mrs. Isabel Thornley, a young bride and leading social favorite, wife of Julian Thornley, a civil engineer here, was ill with a fully developed case of smallpox. On Monday evening last a number of people attended a card party at which Mrs. Thornley, then in the early stages of the disease, was present. She also attended a dancing assembly held in the City Hall about ten days ago, when, according to physicians, she had already contracted the complaint. Nearly all the prominent men in the city danced with the lady.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. Dr. J. H. McGarry, the local health physician, has quarantined the Thornleys and has communicated with Dr. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer, in regard to quarantining all those who were exposed.

A GENERAL INSURRECTION.

Rising of Tribes in German Southwest Africa.

A Berlin despatch says:—A newspaper published in German Southwest Africa, just received here, announces that in consequence of the gathering of the Kara tribesmen in the hills, a general insurrection has broken out among the Bondelzwarts tribesmen. Fifteen white men have entrenched themselves at Luederichsbucht, the most important port of the colony, and there is danger that the entire southern section will be devastated.

GOLD BENEATH TOWN

Grand Forks, Yukon Territory, is Being Undermined.

A Dawson, Y. T., despatch says: The Town of Grand Forks is being undermined in pursuit of gold. The town stands on what was originally claim number 6, above Discovery, on Bonanza Creek. Grand Forks has a population of 500. The town has one long street, lined with business houses, and owners of lots on which they stand have begun digging under their own buildings in quest of the yellow metal, and are having success.

FEWER LICENSES

Ottawa Council Decides to Reduce Them by Ten.

An Ottawa despatch says: The City Council on Monday night, on the casting vote of the Mayor, decided to reduce the number of saloon licenses by ten, and of shop licenses by one. Ald Boudreau, who voted against the second reading of the by-law, on a previous occasion, voted in favor of the third reading. Notice of reconsideration was given.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED

Explosion at Fort Bhatinda, in the Punjab.

A Lahore, Punjab, British India, despatch says: Forty persons were killed on Monday by an explosion of ten tons of gun-powder at Fort Bhatinda in the Punjab.

C. P. R. Foreman Killed—Two Seriously Injured.

A Sudbury despatch says:—A serious accident took place here shortly after 7 o'clock on Friday morning on the C. P. R. construction work, in which one man was killed and two others injured, one fatally. It appears the previous evening a blast did not go off, and Johnson, a Swede foreman, was driving a hole on top of the charge to put in another detonator to fire the hole, when it is supposed he struck the one that had gone off, resulting in an explosion, Johnson had the lower portion of his body completely torn off, and died in a few minutes. Two Italians, who were standing near, were seriously injured, one so badly that he cannot live.

ABOLITION OF SALOONS.

Manitoba Will Refuse to Grant Saloon Licenses.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Attorney-General Campbell at Wednesday night's session of the Legislature outlined the proposed changes in the liquor law of Manitoba. The main planks of the Government platform are:—

1. A good license law properly enforced.
 2. Total abolition of all saloon licenses.
 3. Abolition of wholesale licenses in rural municipalities.
 4. Stringent legislation dealing with interdicts.
 5. Improvement of condition of bona fide hotels.
 6. Elimination of undesirables as license holders.
- There will be no change in hours.

POLL-TAX ON CHINAMEN.

British Columbia Will Get \$258,000 for Half Year.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Province of British Columbia during the last half year got quite a windfall from the Dominion authorities on account of Chinese immigration. Any province is entitled to 50 per cent. of the amount of head tax collected in that province by the Dominion authorities, and for the past half-year the amount British Columbia will receive is \$258,050. For the present half-year the revenue will be small, as owing to the imposition of a head tax of \$500, the immigration of Chinese has practically ceased.

NO ARITHMETIC NEEDED.

Meter Hands Out Cards Telling How Much You Owe.

A Berlin, Germany, despatch says: A patent has been taken out here for a combination meter calculating machine and automatic press, which, it is predicted will render disputed between the consumers of gas, water and electricity and the companies or municipalities supplying them quite unnecessary and perhaps impossible. By the use of this machine a consumer can ascertain the amount of his bill at any time, for by simply turning a lever he receives a card upon which is printed the amount he owes.

TEN SUBMARINE BELLS.

Purchased and Will be Located on Atlantic and Gulf.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Hon. Mr. Prefontaine has purchased ten submarine bells, which will cost \$2,000 each. It will take about \$500 annually to keep each of these bells in order. The bells will be located on the Atlantic seacoast and the Gulf. They are not fitted for the St. Lawrence River. The bells will be placed in position next season.

you have put across the gate of your business and let the outside world know that you have a cow, that she gives milk and you are keeping her for the milk she gives and the profit derived from it. What are you in the business for? Is it not for the money there is in it? Or have you an idea that you have the most miserable, disagreeable and unprofitable vocation of all creation? Who is it that makes your lot agreeable or disagreeable, pleasant or unpleasant, profitable or unprofitable? Can you blame anyone else?

If there is one thing above another a good live dairyman likes to do in winter, it is to feed his cows and know that they are in good warm quarters. Profit depends on this, and the man who thinks differently is not the right kind of a dairyman. The size of the dairy has a good deal to do with conditions under which we have to operate, for if one has a large dairy of say 50 head, a certain amount of help is employed the year through and the stock as well as the owner is to a certain degree dependent upon the help. But it is not my intention at this time to discuss the help question.

The first thing one should do is to look over the amount of feed on hand and estimate as near as possible how long it is going to last to feed from and if there is not pretty good proof that the winter's supply is sufficient to run until spring or until pasture comes, then other conditions have or should be taken into consideration. Buying grain to help out the feed is not altogether a bad thing, seldom if ever does a man have enough of all kinds of feed to run him through the year without buying, and this is another part of dairying or the result of dairying—the buying of grain and feeding the rough feed and the farm is all the time improving. One hardly realizes how great an industry dairying is until he stops to consider some of the benefits derived from it.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Do not forget to put blankets on the new born calves if your stables are cold in the least. You can not give your young animals too much comfort and warmth.

Too much stress can not be put upon the manner in which cows are treated in the stables.

A cow soon comes to like or dislike a person who cares for her, according to the way in which she is handled.

Pet your cows, talk to them, calling them by name.

They soon learn to come at call and to expect a pat or a gentle stroke.

Good feed will be lost on a cow that is cruelly or carelessly treated.

A difference of twenty-five per cent. in product has often been known to take place between cows that were equally good. They were fed the same, but treated differently.

Cows should be fed and milked at the same time each day and in the same order. They quickly form habits and any interruption or disappointment is quickly noticed by the lessened product in the pail.

Results simply show what kind of a man is behind the cow—so look out.

The food of the heifers must be such that it will nourish all parts of the body.

They may manage to live on hay, but they will be stunted in size and will never equal their dams, though the sire may be of a line of the best butter makers.

Beside that, their constitutions will be weakened, and they will be subject to every epidemic that comes around.

Give once or twice each week a few apples, potatoes or carrots to give variety.

Stretch a wire the whole length of the stable behind the cows. Attach a snap with a ring on this wire and hang the lantern in the snap. It can then be pushed along where the most light is needed.

Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away."

Mrs. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia.
50c., 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists.

for
Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
HARBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

| | |
|---|--------|
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald | \$1.00 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star | \$1.80 |
| Any three of the above papers | \$2.40 |

A PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT

It cannot be too often impressed upon the people of Canada that the present government is a progressive government, lest the people forget the prime source of their prosperity and

in those markets. We throw not. The whole concern of the Maedonald government was to make every manufacturer prosperous and if increasing the duty would do it the duty was straightway increased. Hence the continual tinkering of the Tariff while the Hon. George Foster was minister of finance. In 18 years the exports of Canada under Tory rule increased only \$5,000,000. In seven years of Grit administration the exports have increased over \$11,000,000, and are still increasing. The farmer has been helped to send his produce to old country ports. Everything that can be done to secure the proper carrying of the products of the farm has been attended to, and is being continually attended to. Hence the large increase of trade. Where does all the cheese money come from? Where does all the bacon money come from? Where does a great part of the butter and egg money come from? Where does all the money for apples come from? Where does the great part of the money for poultry come from? It comes from England. Therefore the English market is the market to look after and try and please that is why the government has caused the installation of cold storage on a large number of the best steamers plying between the ports of Canada and the ports of England. It has been considered quite a poor week for the past three months when the number of barrels of apples sent to England only amounted to sixty thousand. In a good week a single steamship has carried as much as one hundred thousand barrels! The farmer as well as the manufacturer can look to the the Laurier government with confidence—a confidence created by the great success of the past seven years. Was ever the Canadian farmer better off all around than at this present time Feb. 1. 1904?

ANGRY WITH MR. MONK.

Mr. Monk's retirement from his position as Conservative leader for Quebec has thrown the Conservative newspapers into a panic. It is a curious development, in its way, for nobody who has even superficially observed what has gone on could fail to see that there was only one ending to the affair, and yet when that end comes the people who have produced the crisis act as though such an eventuality was furthest from their thoughts. It is perfectly well known, for example, that the Montreal Star is directly responsible for what has happened. And yet the Star Saturday professed to doubt the accuracy of The Herald's information, and blandly assured its readers that The Herald's disclosure was a pure fabrication. No doubt it was inconceivable on Mr. Monk's part not to go the Star office and ask for leave to retire, but as he is only human after all, Mr. Monk probably decided that it was not absolutely necessary for him to get from those who had made his position impossible the necessary leave to abandon that position. No Conservative needs to be told that it is the influence of the Star management in the party councils that has made Mr. Tarte the party leader for Quebec. No Conservative needs to be told that it is the same influence that has made it impossible for Mr. Monk to continue as Conservative leader. Mr. Monk, after all, knows something about the mental habits of French-Canadians.

He knows how deep is the resentment felt by the straightforward, courteous people of the rural districts in respect to Mr. Tarte's behavior towards Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He knows that to build the hopes of the party on that foundation is to eliminate the party from political influence in this province for years. That is why as any one with half an eye can see, he has fought against the recent advance-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of OLD DR. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Sage -
Dill -
Caraway Seed -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Vanilla Flavor.

}

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

For Cheddar cheese, Mr. Valder recommends sending cheeses of from 20 to 30 lbs. in weight in preference to the larger sizes. The only complaint that he could hear of regarding Canadian cheese was that the size was too large for most of the storekeepers."

CANADIAN VS. NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

Canadian butter suffers to some extent by comparison with that from New Zealand, Mr. J. A. Riddick, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, says the comparison is really not a fair one, because New Zealand butter is all grass butter, and it arrives fresh in Great Britain during our winter season, so that any butter which comes into direct competition with it must necessarily be winter made or held summer stock. New Zealand butter, however has a reputation in England for keeping quality, and it will be of interest to Canadians to learn how that reputation has been acquired.

In the first place having no natural ice, the majority of the creameries are equipped with mechanical refrigerating machines. Their creamery refrigerators are kept fairly cold, but they have no refrigerator cars such as we have. The secret of their success is that the butter is shipped from the creameries twice a week to cold storage where it is immediately placed in a chamber at ten degrees and held there until forwarded to England. It must be at least four full days in store before it is shipped, to give time for thorough freezing to the centre of the package. Although the butter is

EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto Globe.
WHEN Mr. Gamey's slanders show the Mail, they must be pretty bad.

Belleville Ontario.
Soon Gamey will break out again.
But then where is the harm?
'Tis patent to most honest men
He's but a false alarm.

Kingstons Review.
A sweet young girl thinks it was just as mean as could be for the Ontario Legislature to wait until leap year before abolishing pairing.

Hamilton Times.
THE Toronto Mail and Empire head its article on the North Oxford election. "Another Blow at the Machine! Bob Birmingham must have felt it."

Toronto Star.
MR. GAMEY'S choice line of argument in North Oxford suggests that the animal kingdom may be divided into three sexes, male sex, female sex, and insex.

Kingston Whig: A two-dollar bill goes a long way toward changing some men's political opinions.
Belleville Intelligencer: The Whig belongs to the proper party to speak with authority on such matters.
Whig: And the Intelligencer belongs to the party always with its hand out for the filthy lucre.

A PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT

It cannot be too often impressed upon the people of Canada that the present government is a progressive government, lest the people forget the prime source of their prosperity and are led away by politicians whose whole aims are for the advancement of that part of the people only who are of their own particular stripe. While the Tories ruled for 18 years, what legislation was introduced to benefit the farming community? The opponents of the Laurier government have many things to say against his excellent administration. But we advise the electors to look into and probe those statements. Take facts before statements made by interested conservatives. The farmer should know what prices he obtained for his produce during those long eighteen years of Conservative rule. He should also know what prices he is obtaining now. Did the government of Sir John Macdonald ever do anything to open the markets of the old country to Canadian farmers; or did his government ever do anything to help the farmer so that his produce might have a chance

French-Canadians.

He knows how deep is the resentment felt by the straightforward, courteous people of the rural districts in respect to Mr. Tarte's behavior towards Sir Wilfred Laurier. He knows that to build the hopes of the party on that foundation is to eliminate the party from political influence in this province for years. That is why as any one with half an eye can see, he has fought against the recent advancement of Mr. Tarte within the party. That is why he, very properly, abandons his function as a Conservative leader, when Mr. Tarte is actually put in charge of the organization. It must have been plain to all but those who will not see, that when Mr. Tarte took charge of Mr. Bergeron's campaign in St. James it was no longer possible for Mr. Monk, as a man who valued his honor and self-respect, to continue nominally in a situation from which he had been driven out. A proud man, he did what it was to be expected he would do: he asked Mr. Borden to relieve him of the appearance of responsibility when the responsibility itself had been taken away. Mr. Tarte, we are bound to say, takes the matter coolly enough. He is no more afraid to-day than he was yesterday of posing as the necessary alternative to Sir Wilfred Laurier in Quebec. But the Star and the Gazette both of which seem to think that Mr. Monk's only usefulness to the party is to allow himself to be floundered in its interest without protest, are horrified when they find that, with a year of intrigue culminating in the St. James election contest, he dares to call his soul his own. What droll politicians they are to be sure. What an amazing aggregation of incompetents, going it blind, believing that the plain people do not see their mistakes, and can be gulled into turning Sir Wilfred Laurier out to make way for them.—Montreal Herald.

CANADIAN CHEESE POPULAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Commercial Intelligence" of Dec. 23rd. 1903. says that:—"Mr. G. Valder, the Commercial Agent of South Wales in South Africa has sent home a detailed report on the import trade in cheese. The Gouda, or Flat Dutch, is he says, the kind preferred, the sale of Edam, or round Dutch, being very small in comparison. These cheeses usually weigh from 9 to 12 lbs each, and this size seems to be preferred, although he saw one good brand, the cheeses of which weighed about 18 lbs. each. These are all packed four cheeses in a case and in one layer. Dutch cream cheeses of about 2 lbs in weight packed in the same way, but with a larger number in a case, are also imported; but the sale is not large.

"I have heard that it is the intention of some of our cheese makers to attempt the manufacture of Dutch cheese; and provided it can be turned out equal in quality to the article imported from Holland, there would be a good prospect of a trade for it here. Canadian cheese is very popular throughout South Africa, being of good even quality and keeping well. Much of the cheese imported from England is Canadian. Each cheese which usually weighs from 60 to 70 lbs. is packed separately in bentwood cases; and each case is sewn up in strong packing. This method of packing has also proved very satisfactory. Prices of late for this cheese have varied from 10d. to 1s. per lb., i.e., 7d. to 9d. net. It might also be advisable for our cheese makers to consider the question of putting up cheese in tins for export to this market. Of late a considerable trade has been done in tinned Dutch cheese. This class is usually put up in 12 oz. tins. Colored cheese is generally preferred.

have no refrigerator cars such as we have. The secret of their success is that the butter is shipped from the creameries twice a week to cold storage where it is immediately placed in a chamber at ten degrees and held there until forwarded to England. It must be at least four full days in store before it is shipped, to give time for thorough freezing to the centre of the package. Although the butter is sometimes carried several hundred miles to the London steamer, its temperature must be below the freezing point of water, otherwise it will be refused and sent back to a cold storage to be re-frozen. The temperature in the chambers of the steamers is about 10 degrees. It is placed in a steamer with frozen mutton, which must be kept at a low temperature. It is easy to understand that butter handled in such a manner, although it is two months old when it reaches the market, will have more life in it than some of our butter which has been held two or three weeks in a creamery at a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees. If our creamery owners and patrons expect to compete with the Danes who are so close to the market, and the New Zealanders, who employ such low temperatures almost from the day their butter is made, it is time they were making a more serious effort to improve matters to their end.

Two Years Aged.—"For eight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. To-day I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

Mr. Moynaux St. John Usher of the Black Rod, died on Saturday night at Ottawa.

Judge William Elliot of London, who has passed the age of eighty years, retires to-day on full pay.

Three British warships will experiment with oil for fuel.

Kingston Whig: A two-dollar bill goes a long way toward changing some men's political opinions.

Belleville Intelligencer: The Whig belongs to the proper party to speak with authority on such matters.

Whig: And the Intelligencer belongs to the party always with its hand out for the filthy lucre.

Exchange.

"Is it true?" asked a pilot of the lumber schooner "that your wife eloped with a policeman?"

"It is," answered the captain: "and I can't imagine how I ever made a mistake like that."

"Mistake?" echoed the pilot.

"Yes," rejoined the other. "You see I took her for a mate and she turned out to be a skipper."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

By Way of Chicago.

A pupil of one of the public schools in Chicago sends this communication:

Dear Sir—In our school this morning an amusing dialogue took place.

A primary teacher of Chicago, wishing to impress upon her pupils the necessity of greater quiet, said, "I am a great deal larger than any of you, yet I don't make any noise when I walk round the room."

"Perhaps," remarked little seven-year-old Kenneth, "you don't wear shoes."

"Oh, yes, I do," quickly replied the teacher; "just look. Did you ever see any larger than mine?"

Kenneth surveyed them carefully. "Yes," he replied, slowly, "once—in a show."

During January there were 723 cases of fever and 23 deaths in Colombia, O.

A British firm has contracted to build for Japan, in record time, two battleships intended to be the most powerful afloat.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

Do not play with poison!

It is an established fact that constipated people are far more likely to contract infectious disease—smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, etc., than those who enjoy natural regularity.

Is it wise to run needless risks?

A box of

IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS

will positively cure constipation—beginning at the cause—and when the cure is complete you can stop taking the medicine. Just gently laxative—not a system-weakening cathartic.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents; at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

MID-WINTER AND STOCK-TAKING SALE.

**STARTS SATURDAY,
February 6th.**

Blankets.

Do you realize the value of these? "Last Call" as the auction men say.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| \$2 75 Blankets for | \$2 05 |
| 3 50 | 2 58 |
| 3 75 | 2 67 |
| 4 00 | 2 78 |
| 4 25 | 3 10 |
| 4 50 | 3 20 |
| 5 00 | 3 48 |
| 6 00 | 4 28 |
| 8 50 | 6 17 |

All-Wool Sheeting.

100 yards Grey or White All-Wool Sheeting, double width, very wide, regular 50c quality. Sale price.....43c.

Comforters.

We have arranged to sell these at a straight cost. Its a big "Snap" for those wanting this line of goods.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| \$ 90c Comforters for | \$ 65c |
| 1 00 | 75c |
| 1 50 | 1 08 |
| 2 50 | 1 75 |
| 5 00 | 3 78 |
| 7 00 | 4 78 |
| 15 00 | 10 20 |

Silkine Reduced.

Silkine is used for crocheting, knitting and embroidery, and is always sold for 5c a ball. Sale price.....4c.

Ladies' Silk Belts Reduced.

Morie Silk Belts, black and gold buckles, tab backs. Regular 25c ones. Sale price.....15c.

Faille Silk Belts.

Gun-Metal Buckles, would be good value for 30c. Sale price.....21c.

Peau-de-Soie Belts.

Ladies' Belts made of Black Peau-de-Soie Silk, trimmed with black and silver buckles, regular 50c. Sale price.....38c.

Bleached Factory Cotton.

Not Steamloom but just Factory Cotton Bleached. Its fine for sheet or pillow cases, or anything that a good heavy cotton is used for. Sale price.....10c.

The object we have in view in regard to this Sale is, to clear out all the broken lines of winter goods, and to clear up the remnants that came to light at stock-taking time. The goods we offer are all seasonable and desirable. Sell we must, and sell we will. You can easily see and understand by scanning the prices what profit will accrue to you if you take advantage of the reductions in this

BIG MID-WINTER SALE.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts Reduced.

We have only a few Jackets left. In fact there is only six, and to clean them out we will sell them at half price. Here's the prices.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| \$10 00 Coats for .. | \$5 00 | \$17 00 Coats for .. | \$ 8 50 |
| 15 00 Coats for .. | 7 50 | 15 00 Coats for .. | 7 50 |
| 17 00 Coats for .. | 8 50 | 22 00 Coats for .. | 11 00 |

Ladies' Skirts Reduced.

Ladies' 7 gore Black Cheviot Skirts with strapped yoke effect, trimmed with buttons and finished with 14 rows of stitching. Regular \$5.00 Skirt. Sale price.....\$3.47.

Ladies' 5 gore Black and Grey Homespun Skirts, trimmed with rows of cording in panel effect and finished at the bottom with 12 rows of stitching. Regular price \$2 50. Sale price.....\$1.89.

Corsets Reduced.

These Corsets are slightly damaged, but not enough to hurt the wear of them in the least. There is only 17 pairs. 9 pair of \$1.50 and \$1.75 Corsets for \$1.00. 8 pairs \$1.00 Corsets for 62c.

Fancy Neck Ribbons Reduced.

These ribbons are all nice clean, bright, washing Ribbons, in colors of Red, Green, Blue, Old Rose, Pink, Yellow and White, regular 25c quality. Sale price.....17c.

Wrist Bags Reduced.

Here's a snap in Wrist Bags, finished with the Gun-Metal or Oxidized Frames. Regular 50c and 75c ones for. Sale price.....38c.

Carpet Remnants.

We have a great number of Carpet Ends running in length from 10 yards to 20 yards, that we are clearing out at Remnant Prices.

**STARTS SATURDAY,
February 6th.**

Women's Fine Underwear.

This is Watson's Unshrinkable Underwear and we are going to clear the present stock out at cost. We haven't room for the Children's price list, but they are reduced accordingly.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 20c Vests only for | 16c |
| 25c Vests or Drawers for | 20c |
| 40c | 31c |
| 50c | 38c |
| 60c | 47c |
| 75c | 57c |
| \$1 00 | 78c |
| 1 25 Vests only | 93c |

Ladies' and Children's Fine Wool Hose.

You've only to read over the list to see how much of a saving you are making. Here are two lines of heavy Black, Plain and ribbed hose reduced.

Fine All-Wool Plain—Hose.

| |
|---|
| SIZE — 5 and 5½, 6, 6½, and 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9 and 9½. |
| PRICE— 13c. 16c. 19c. |

Fine All-Wool Ribbed—Hose.

| |
|--|
| SIZE — 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8 to 10. |
| PRICE— 10c. 12c. 14c. 19c. 23c. 28c. |

The regular price of the Plain ones ran from 18c to 25c.

The regular price of the Ribbed ones ran from 12½c to 46c.

Factory Cotton Mill Ends.

It will be a long time before you will have the opportunity of again buying Cotton like this for the same price.

600 yards of Unbleached Factory Cotton Mill Ends worth from 8c to 12½c a yard.

On Sale Saturday for 6 Cents.

Remnants.

On the centre tables will be found Remnants of all kinds with the price about one half their original value.

There will be remnants of Fannelette from 2 to 12 yards, Wrappercettes from 2 to 10 yards, French Flannel and Waisting Remnants, Skirt and Dress Ends of Black and Colored Dress Goods, Jacket Ends of Heavy Beaver, Cheviot and Frieze. Remnants of Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Lonsdale Cambric, Table Linens and Prints.

We are making a Special Display of New Spring Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins, for the next two weeks.

Napanee's Modern Store.

and Muslins, for the next two weeks.

Napanee's Modern Store.

Ernest Cashe was hanged at Calgary. He confessed his crime to his spiritual adviser.

Fire did about fifty thousand dollars' damage to the Fabre building, St. Lawrence and Craig streets, Montreal.

The Kingston Street Railway Company will stop running cars on Monday next, because the city Council refused to allow a switch to be extended on Main street.

Islands off British North Borneo, seized by the United States, are to be given back to Britain.

'Tis said that little drops of ink do oft make countless thousands think. But what of more importance is. It makes them buy and leads to biz.

Tuesday was Candlemas Day, and in accordance with ancient predictions we are in for six weeks' more of winter, as Brun certainly had a good chance to see his shadow between six and eight o'clock that morning. Let us hope that it will not be of the January variety any way.

**WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER.
I COULD NOT DO IT.**

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.
Tamworth.

**We are Headquarters in Napanee
FOR ALL KINDS OF**

JUNK

**We Buy
All Kinds of**

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

The E. Fair store at Collingwood was destroyed by fire. Loss \$33,000.

An explosion of gas blew out the front of Cockshutt & Co's. store at Brantford.

The criminal code of France will be made applicable to prelates who publicly protest or criticize acts of the Government.

The times' correspondent at Pekin says the opinion at the foreign Legations is that war between Russia and Japan is only a question of days.

Wood's Phosphorine.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. It has been prescribed and used over 150 years. All ailments in the Dominion of Canada, and recommended as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Acidities, Weakness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Work, all of which lead to Indigestion, Inactivity, Consumption and an Early Grave.* Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will cure, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address **The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.**

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Napanee by T. A. Hamilton, J. J. Perry, Nelson-Robinson, T. E. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

Lent begins on Feb. 17th. This is a trifle earlier than last year. Easter Sunday will fall on April 3rd, which is nine days earlier than Easter of last year. Palm Sunday will fall on March 27th, and Good Friday on April 1st.

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st Napanee. 57

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 537

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

7 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Music.

We carry the largest stock of Musical Instruments in Napanee—Violins, Accordions, Autoharps, Zithers, and Concertinas.

In Mouth Organs we carry only Holmer's celebrated instruments—the best that can be had. We have them in all styles, from 25c. to \$1.50.

We carry a complete assortment of fittings—Violin bows, bridges, chin rests, cases. We have Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, and Banjo strings.

Games.

Dominoes from 5c. to \$2. Checkers and Checker Boards from 5c. up. Nations, Authors and Lost Heirs, 10c. to 25c. Chess Men, \$1.

Playing Cards in great variety at all prices.

Skates.

A few pairs at half-price.

The Pollard Co'y

Dundas Street, Napanee.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga.,

tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

Market Report.

Ald. Laporte was elected Mayor of Mont-

COUNTY COUNCIL

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY.

Council met at 10 a.m. pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Hart & Riddle, for Registry Office, \$15.65; Hart & Riddle, for County Treasurer, \$2.00.

Moved by Mr. Keech, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the municipal return of the debenture debt received from the County Treasurer be signed by the Warden, and sent to the Bureau of Industries for the Department of Agriculture. Carried.

Communication from Kingston General Hospital asking for a grant, was again brought before the Council. His Honor Judge Madden addressed the council on behalf of a grant to the Hospital.

Moved by Mr. Milling, seconded by Mr. Fowler, that a grant of \$500.00 be made to the Kingston General Hospital. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the usual grants be made to Farmers' Institutes, as follows:

The Lennox Farmers' Institute, \$25.00; Addington Farmers' Institute, \$25.00; Amherst Island Institute, \$15.00. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Paul, seconded by Mr. Milling, that Mr. J. G. Rombough be appointed a member of the Board of Audit, for the year 1904. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Milling, that Mr. T. N. Davis be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for the year 1904. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rombough, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the Clerk look up the law in reference to expenses of Index Books for Villages, required in the Registry Office, and report to Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Keech, that this council renew the subscription for 12 copies of the "Municipal World" on same terms as last year. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

The Council was waited upon by a large deputation consisting of M. S. Madole, M. Ryan, J. W. Robinson, H. Williams, E. O. Clark, W. T. Waller, F. W. Smith, W. Joy, F. Vandusen, C. A. Graham, P. R. Maybee, A. E. Paul, J. L. Madill and W. H. Boyle, in reference to amendment of the Pedlars' By-law.

Moved by W. J. Paul, seconded by Mr. Milling, that the members of the deputation be heard. Carried.

The gentlemen comprising the deputation then addressed the Council asking that the license fees to hawkers and pedlars should be materially increased.

Mr. Parks gave notice of the introduction to-morrow of a By-law to amend By-law 182, re hawkers and pedlars.

The report of Ex-Warden Fowler and County Clerk, re orders given to County Treasurer was read and adopted.

Council adjourned for the benefit of Committees, until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

Council met at 10 a.m. pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and on motion were confirmed.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. W. S. Herrington, W. T. Waller and J. L. Madill waited upon the Council and were heard in reference to the hawkers' and pedlars' By-law.

An account of the Town of Napanee, \$10.00, was presented re Loucks, a lunatic.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the account be referred to the Finance Committee to report.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Mill-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

FIFTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Council met at 10 a.m. pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. Members all present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and on motion were confirmed.

Legal opinion of Mr. W. G. Wilson, re cost of Abstract Index Books for Registry Office, etc., was read.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the opinion be filed for future reference. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by W. J. Paul, that the Clerk write to Registrar for particulars as outlined in the legal opinion. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the By-law to amend No. 182 re hawkers and pedlars be now read a third time, signed by the Warden and Clerk sealed and finally passed. Carried.

The By-law was read a third time, numbered 195, signed by the Warden and Clerk, sealed and finally passed.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the chairman of the County Property committee be authorized to procure the necessary supply for County buildings. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Keech, seconded by Mr. Milling, that Mr. Templeton be paid \$75.00 in full for 1903 printing. Carried.

Mr. G. A. Aylesworth, Secretary Trustees' Association appeared before the councillors and addressed them.

Mr. Milling presented the first report of the County Property committee, which was read and adopted.

Communication from the Farmers' Association was read.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that whereas the Council is not in possession of a copy of the Pettypiece taxation bill that the communication lay on the table until the June session. Carried.

Account, County Clerk contingencies, \$19.24, was ordered to be paid.

Account, County Treasurer, postage, \$3.80, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Milling, that the usual grant to the Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association, \$25.00, be made for the year 1904. Carried.

Account, F. Burrows, P.S.I., contingencies, \$3.00, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Keech, seconded by Mr. Parks, that R. A. Fowler be paid the sum of \$1.00 as committee services on execution of tax sale deeds. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Paul, seconded by Mr. Milling, that R. A. Fowler be a delegate to the Trustees Association. Carried.

Report of the Special committee re Grand Jury Presentment December session 1903 was read and on motion was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Fowler, that the Clerk send a copy of the said report to the Provincial Government and also to the local press. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, at 2 p.m.

REPORT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

January 24th 1904

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—Mrs. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and be well.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Batter, 10 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 20c to 30c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 50c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 7c. a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Roast beef, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Round beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 12c to 11c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

Ald. Laporte was elected Mayor of Montreal by about nine thousand majority over the combined vote of his two opponents.

The new insurance rating which went into force in Hamilton yesterday classifies each risk individually, and is a radical change from the old method.

W. H. Rathford of Galt turned on the gas and lay down beside it. He is dead.

Lucien Bernard was committed for trial at Montreal on the charge of murdering Pierre Parmentier.

Eleven English girls, the first contingent to be sent out under the auspices of Hon. Mrs. Joyce, have arrived at Montreal.

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 8 1/2 pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8 1/2 lbs.

MRS. PROVINCE,
Kingsford

J. L. Martin, seconded by the Council and were heard in reference to the hawkers' and pedlars' By-law.

An account of the Town of Napanee, \$10.00, was presented re Loucks, a lunatic.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the account be referred to the Finance Committee to report.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Milling, seconded by Mr. Parks, that whereas proper vouchers are not attached to the account, that it be referred back to the Town of Napanee. Amendment carried.

A deputation from the Napanee Children's Aid Society, consisting of Messrs. S. Gibson and F. L. Hooper, were heard, asking the Council for a grant.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by Mr. Parks, that the Clerk require the Clerks of the local municipalities to forward to him copies of the 1903 Assessment Rolls, on or before the opening day of the June session. Cd.

Mr. Parks introduced a By-law to amend By-law No. 183, re hawkers and pedlars, which was read the first time.

On motion the Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

Mr. Rombough presented the report of the Special committee on Legislation, etc., which was read and adopted.

Mr. Milling, Chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee, for 1903, presented the report of the Roads and Bridges committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Parks presented the first report of the Finance committee which was read and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Hall, that rule 38 be suspended, in order to read the By-law to amend the pedlars' By-law second time. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Keech, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law, to amend pedlars' By-law. Warden in the chair. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Martin, that clause 2 of the pedlars' By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$5.00 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of \$20.00. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Milling, seconded by Mr. Keech, that clause 3 of the pedlars' By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$15.00 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum \$25.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Hall, that clause 4 of the pedlars' By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$25.00 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum \$40.00. Carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Rombough, seconded by W. J. Paul, that clause 4 of the pedlars' By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$25 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum \$30.00.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by Mr. Parks, that clause 5 of the By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$35.00 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum \$50.00.

Moved in amendment by W. J. Paul, seconded by Mr. Hall, that clause 5 of the pedlars' By-law be amended by striking out the sum \$35.00 and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of \$60.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Milling, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the committee rise and report the By-law to amend the pedlars' By-law, read a second time with blanks filled in. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Fowler, that the members of the Roads and Bridges Committee, with power to add to their number, be authorized to make settlement with the County of Frontenac, re Petworth and Whitman Creek bridges, when completed, and that on the order of the Chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee the Warden and Clerk be authorized to give orders on the Treasurer for payment of the balance of the County's liabilities in connection with said bridges. Carried.

Council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Fowler, that the Clerk send a copy of the said report to the Provincial Government and also to the local press. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, at 2 p.m.

REPORT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

January 30th, 1904.

To the Warden and Councillors,—

We, your Committee to whom was referred the Grand Jury Presentment at the General Sessions, December, 1903, beg leave to report as follows:

1. We would recommend that the report of the said Grand Jury be printed in the County Minutes, but we desire to say that we have gone carefully over the names of the gentlemen comprising said Grand Jury, and we find that not one of them had ever served on this Council Board, and in our opinion their experience in Municipal matters was very limited, and while we recommend the printing of the said Presentment in our County Minutes, yet we cannot refrain from saying that the said Grand Jury in clause 4 of their Presentment, not only went beyond their duties as Grand Jurors, in airing their views as to the law relating to the election of County Councillors, but in the language used by them, they certainly showed their want of knowledge of municipal affairs.

In our judgment the present mode of securing County Councillors is much more preferable than under the law prior to 1896, and in this, we are supported not only by the majority of the County Councils in Ontario, but we believe by the public generally.

The present Council of this County is made up of men representing no one local municipality, and all our County Councillors have had municipal experience, gained not only by being members of former County Councils, but also by having had at some time seats at local council boards.

We therefore desire to place on

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

| Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto. | | Napanee and Deseronto to Tamworth and Tweed. | |
|--|-------|--|--------------------|
| Stations | Miles | Stations | Miles |
| Lve Tweed | 0 | Arr Deseronto | 7 35 |
| Stoco | 3 | Arr Napanee | 9 7 5 |
| Larkline | 7 | Arr Napanee | 9 8 05 12 25 4 35 |
| Maribank | 13 | Arr Strathcona | 15 8 20 12 40 4 10 |
| Brinsville | 17 | Arr Newburgh | 17 8 30 12 50 5 00 |
| Tamworth | 20 | Arr Thompson's Mills | 18 8 40 1 00 5 15 |
| Wilson | 24 | Arr Yarker | 23 8 50 1 13 5 25 |
| Enterprise | 28 | Arr Yarker | 23 9 10 1 13 5 40 |
| Mudlake Bridge | 31 | Arr Galbraith | 25 9 20 1 25 5 30 |
| Moscow | 33 | Arr Moscow | 27 9 30 1 35 5 40 |
| Galbraith | 35 | Arr Mudlake Bridge | 32 9 45 1 40 5 50 |
| Yarker | 35 | Arr Wilson | 34 9 55 1 50 6 00 |
| Yarker | 35 | Arr Tamworth | 38 10 00 2 00 6 25 |
| Camden East | 40 | Arr Erinsville | 41 10 10 2 05 6 35 |
| Thompson's Mills | 41 | Arr Maribank | 45 10 25 2 10 6 45 |
| Newburgh | 43 | Arr Larkline | 53 11 00 2 20 7 10 |
| Strathcona | 43 | Arr Napanee | 53 11 00 2 20 7 20 |
| Napanee | 49 | Arr Napanee | 53 11 00 2 20 7 20 |
| Napanee | 49 | Arr Deseronto | 58 11 15 2 25 7 30 |
| Deseronto | 58 | | |

| Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto. | | Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston. | |
|---|-------|---|--------------------|
| Stations | Miles | Stations | Miles |
| Lve Kingston | 0 | Lve Deseronto | 7 35 |
| Q. T. R. Junction | 3 | Arr Napanee | 9 7 5 |
| Olevalle | 10 | Arr Napanee | 9 8 05 12 25 4 35 |
| Murvale | 14 | Arr Napanee | 15 8 20 12 40 4 50 |
| Harrowsmith | 19 | Arr Napanee | 17 8 30 12 50 5 00 |
| Sydenham | 23 | Arr Thompson's Mills | 18 8 40 1 00 5 15 |
| Harrowsmith | 19 | Arr Camden East | 19 8 50 1 10 5 25 |
| Frontenac | 22 | Arr Yarker | 23 8 55 1 15 5 35 |
| Yarker | 26 | Arr Frontenac | 27 9 05 1 20 5 45 |
| Yarker | 26 | Arr Harrowsmith | 30 9 10 1 25 5 55 |
| Camden East | 31 | Arr Sydenham | 34 9 20 1 30 6 05 |
| Thompson's Mills | 32 | Arr Harrowsmith | 30 9 30 1 35 6 15 |
| Newburgh | 32 | Arr Murvale | 39 9 40 1 40 6 25 |
| Strathcona | 34 | Arr Olevalle | 43 9 50 1 45 6 35 |
| Napanee | 40 | Arr Q. T. R. Junction | 47 9 55 1 50 6 40 |
| Napanee, West End | 40 | Arr Kingston | 49 10 00 1 55 6 45 |
| Deseronto | 49 | | |

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

| NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON. | | PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS |
| Leave Napanee Deseronto | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton Deseronto | Leave Deseronto |
| 2 15 a.m. 2 55 a.m. | | 6 00 a.m. 7 30 a.m. | 10 00 a.m. 10 20 a.m. |
| 3 35 " 3 55 " | 7 03 a.m. 8 30 a.m. | 10 40 a.m. 11 30 a.m. | 12 00 noon 12 10 p.m. |
| 6 35 " 6 40 " | | 4 00 p.m. 4 20 " | 4 15 p.m. 4 30 " |
| 8 00 " 8 20 " | | 7 45 " 8 05 " | 6 05 " 6 25 " |
| 10 00 " 10 55 " | 1 40 p.m. 3 10 p.m. | 1 40 a.m. 2 00 a.m. | 2 00 a.m. 2 20 a.m. |
| 1 15 p.m. 1 35 p.m. | | 3 30 " 3 50 " | 3 30 " 3 50 " |
| 4 35 " 4 55 " | 5 30 p.m. 7 00 p.m. | 6 00 " 6 20 " | 6 00 " 6 20 " |
| 6 35 " 6 55 " | | 7 05 " 7 25 " | 7 05 " 7 25 " |
| 8 35 " 8 55 " | 7 00 a.m. 8 30 a.m. | 7 20 " 7 40 " | 7 20 " 7 40 " |

"Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Ass. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

B. B. SHEERWOOD,
Superintendent

It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. But the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

"I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 33 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a number of remedies without success. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor work. A friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken three bottles and it has accomplished a permanent cure."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

record our dissent to the views expressed by the said Grand Jurors, and we would further mention that the Local Legislature is being flooded with memorials from all parts of the Province, asking that County Councils shall continue to be constituted as at present. However, the said Grand Jurors may not have comprehended the full meaning of their statement in their Presentment, but as many Grand Jurors do, have trusted to some gentleman requested to draw their report, to enunciate correct opinions—still, as their Presentment has appeared in the public press of this County, and copy of same is also in possession of the Government of the Province, we consider it our duty to express our disapproval of the said Grand Jury's statement, and we feel confident that the general public, will be of the same opinion as ourselves.

Signed,
Robt. W. Paul, Warden.
R. A. Fowler.
W. A. Martin.
A. C. Parks,
Hiram Keech.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MODEL SCHOOL.

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY

- Grade I, Entrance—Alice Preston, Pearl Spencer, Miles Miller, Kathleen Wagar, Willie Tobey, Claude Knight, Beatrice Banghan, Willie Perry, Wary Stovel, Olive McMillan, Willie Buchanan, Marguerite Abell, Lillian Madden, Winnie Craig, Wilfrid Wilson, Keitha Chatterton.
- Grade II, Jr. IV—Alma Storms, Russell Chadwick, Jean Gibson, Lena Herrington, Vivien McLaughlin, Nellie Gibson, Heena Merrin, Annie Milligan, Arthur Kimmerly, Norrine Soby, Zella Parks, Orval Madden, Jettah Gould, Maude Foster.
- Grade III, Sr. III—Ansbrey Cowan, James Webedale, Willie Stark, Gerald Anderson, Lambert Graham, Nellie Johnston, Edith Morden, Ruby Conner, Percv Laidley, Marguerite Craig, Roy Root, Norma Davis.
- Grade IV, Jr. III—G. Miller, M. Gibson, E. Davis, A. Brown, L. Hill, L. Loucks, H. Wilson, D. Gibson, A. Bellhouse, D. VanAlstine, F. Blair, G. Blair, E. Gleeson, J. Briggie, J. Baker, R. Moore, B. Bennett, A. Wheeler, C. Fitzpatrick.
- Sr. II—P. Vrooman, H. Burrows, H. Hearne, E. Woodcock, D. Emery.
- Grade V, Jr. II—R. Johnston, Neta Dinner, Annie Moore, Dora Smith, Calvin Herrington, Ross Wilson, John Soby, Stanley Kingsbury.
- Sr. Pt. II—Robbie Stark, Fenwick Solmer, Harold Cronk, James Bartlett.
- Grade VI, Jr. Pt. II—Reginald Herring, Harold Whitmarsh, Harvey Belcher, Aileen Anderson, Mina McCay, Muriel Chalmers, Winnie Briggs, Lorena Wilson, Leah VanAlstine, Deata Gibson, Marjorie Burrows, Hazel Shannon, Francis Leonard.
- Grade VII, Pt. I—Gertie Rodgers, Helen Daly, Wilfrid Storme, Floyd Whitmarsh, Hazel Parks, Garnet Storms, Gordon Miller, Johnny Beck, Sadie Carr, Hugh Markle, Anna Fitzpatrick, Fred Cliffe, Fred Walker, Leonard Wartman, James Stevens, Helen VanAlstine.
- Grade VIII, Jr. III—Leslie Lawton, Marion Paul, Grace Dryden, Beacie Conger, Edna Laidley, George Grange, Harold Follower, Mabel Loucks, Grant Dickinson.
- Sr. II—Ernest Wager, Carrie Cowan, Garnet Chatterton, Mildred Banghan, Francis Wagar, Cecil Wilson, Charlie

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondences as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

FAIRVIEW

The farmers are busy hauling their wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker gave a party on the 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vanaalstine entertained a number of friends on the 29th.

Mr. Links is a guest at John Loucks.

Stanley File's family have recovered after a severe attack of LaGrippe.

Mrs. John Bennet, ill with LaGrippe is improving.

Stephen Bennett was a recent visitor at John Bennett's.

Thomas Empey had a bee drawing ice to his cheese factor on Thursday of last week.

"Though it meant death sure."—Mrs. James McKim, of Dunnville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heart failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief and one bottle cured me. The sufferings of years were dispelled like magic."—3

LAPUMS' WEST.

Snow? yes plenty of it. Room in the roads for more is at a premium.

A disease has made its appearance in this district, which seems much like a mild form of LaGrippe, and of course has its share of adherents like all other new things.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle has returned after spending a week visiting relatives in Thurlow.

Mr. Schuyler Rikley, of Limerick, N. Y. is spending several weeks here visiting at his brother's, Sperry Rikley's.

Miss Winnie Vanaalstine, of Napanee, is spending several days visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. B. Ham.

Jas. Huff and A. Ried spent Wednesday and Thursday visiting friends in and near Kingston.

A modern weapon in the battle of health. If disease has taken your standard of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nervine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4

DESERONTO.

W. H. Stafford has been on the sick list for the past week.

On Thursday the young people of the Methodist church held a social at the residence of George Gouyon. The proceeds to be devoted to the piano fund of the Sunday school.

A number of young men of the town attended the hockey match in Belleville last Friday night.

Rev. Mr. McTavish, of the Presbyterian church, is recovering from his serious illness.

Mrs. Robert Geddes, who has been visiting her son, W. J. Geddes, Kingston, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Vallean are visiting friends at Big Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson sent Sunday as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Pasmore.

Miss Mabel Kerr, Kingston, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Weaver, of the public school staff, spent Sunday in Kingston with her sister.

George Morden, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle has returned to Collingwood.

Pill Sense.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous

CAPTAINS ON MANY SEAS NEVER WITHOUT PE-RU-NA.

"Give Me My Compass and Pe-ru-na and I Will Steer Clear of All Wrecks."



Pe-ru-na Known and Praised on Land and Sea.

"A sick sailor is a pretty helpless man. I have found that Peruna will do more to restore one than any other medicine I know, and I have carried a couple of bottles on board for many seasons. Seven years ago Peruna cured me of bronchial trouble in a few weeks and gave me such new life and nerve force that I certainly believe in telling you of it.

"Give me my compass and Peruna and I will steer clear of wrecks of all kinds and land in port safe and well with vessel and men."—Capt. L. T. Carter, 123 10th Avenue, Pensacola, Florida.

Capt. E. A. Watson, M. E., 48 Elizabeth street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Peruna has my heartiest endorsement. If there is any place that you are helpless when ill it is on board a steamer, at sea, miles away from any assistance. Sometimes two or three of my men would be sick at one time and seriously cripple the force, but since we have learned of the value of Peruna, by taking a few doses they recuperate very quickly. We use it for colds, lung

trouble and kidney diseases, and have also found it very fine for la grippe.

"Peruna is always one of the most important supplies of my steamer."—E. A. Watson.

With a bottle of Peruna aboard sailors have a remedy on which they can rely.

Commodore U. S. Navy.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 101 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"I unhesitatingly recommend Peruna to all persons suffering from catarrh."—S. Nicholson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ENTERPRISE.

Bruin saw his shadow on Tuesday and according to the old proverb, we are not through with our wintry weather yet.

Business is not nearly so brisk in the village. Farmers are obliged to cease hauling wood on account of the depth of snow.

Mr. Wm. Fenwick has in a good stock of logs but not nearly so large as last year.

Miss Lizzie Hinch has returned from Tamworth, where she has been for the past two weeks engaged as milliner.

Quite a number are laid up at present with colds.

Death has once more been in our midst claiming as its victim the late David Burns, in the full flush and promise of youth. He had been in the cordwood camp at Larkin where he contracted a heavy cold which turned to pneumonia. He started for home immediately and despite all that

One pitiful phase of the suffering incident upon the unusually severe winter is the unprecedented mortality among birds, and the humane societies have issued an appeal to the public, especially to the children, begging that care be taken to prevent this destruction. The appeal points out that birds suffer very little in the cold weather provided they can secure food enough to maintain their normal temperature, but that sleet storms and heavy falls of snow now cover all natural bird food, and that some help is needed to prevent an excessive bird mortality. The society suggests that bones with scraps of meat, pieces of suet, broken nuts and corn, small grain, bread crumbs, chaff and waste from the barn floor be scattered in places where it can be easily found by the birds.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Liver Pills

Markle, Anna Fitzpatrick, Fred Cliffe, Fred Walker, Leonard Wartman, James Stevens, Helen VanAlstine

Grade VIII. Jr. III—Leslie Lawson, Marion Paul, Grace Dryden Bessie Conger Edna Laidley, George Grange, Harold Fellow, Mabel Loucke, Grant Dickenson.

Sr. II—Ernest Wager, Carrie Cowan. Garnet Chatterton, Mildred Baughan, Francis Wager, Cecil Wilson, Charlie Norris.

Grade IX. Jr. II—Lucy Clancy Laura Vine, Sadie Conner, Nellie Root, Earl Loucke, Arthur Dickens, Muriel Purdy, Cornelius Mills, Maude Hurst, Gladys Castiday, Gordon Campbell, Anthony Moore, Pearl Pendell, Jessie Cleall, Helen Taylor, Margaret Wilson, Edna Miles, Nellie Morden, Louie Ming, Sidney Laird, Frank Oliver.

Grade X Pt. I—Ross Huffman, Edith Dobb, Willie Duncan, Ella McMillan, Orra Knight, Laura VanAlstine, Minnie Laird, Vincent Kenney, Ross Dafeo, Dorothy Smith, Fred Denison, Rhea Castidy, Helen Bruton, Emma Kelly, Gordon Rockwell, Ross Miles, Markland Miles, Maggie Smith James Warner, Fred Burrows, Gertrude Metzler.

Athletics vs. Beauty.

An English exchange comments as follows on the subject of Athletics for Women:

"The 'beauty specialists' appear to be doing a better trade than ever before; for which they have to thank the immoderate indulgence in athletic exercises which so many women now affect. It is impossible for a woman to abandon her natural position in the scheme of creation without losing something, and the attainment of masculine strength and skill involves, for woman, the penalty of ugliness—that is, from the standard which centuries have set up. Beauty, as generally understood, depends chiefly upon the curves produced by softness and roundness of outline, and a facial expression void of strain or effort.

"Among the lower classes beauty is rare, except in very young, well-fed girls. Comparative idleness, quiet surroundings, mental and physical repose, favor the development of beauty; while work and such sports, games, and exercises as call for more than a trifling amount of exertion harden the muscles and expression together, with artistically unfavorable results.

"The beautiful women of to-day who are known to the world as such are not very numerous. But early in the century painters of portraits were hard put to it to keep pace with the demands of lovely women. Those beauties rode quiet horses, used a needle slowly, and played the harp. To straddle a bicycle would have been an impossible, if not an improper, feat for any one of them, had such a machine existed.

"The health of our girls is certainly much improved, and many a modern father feels the bald patch on top of his head more exposed to the gaze of his giant daughter than is comfortable. But health, and stature are purchased at a great cost, and portraits of grandmothers, painted in youth, look down without cause for envy upon their healthy, firm-jawed, flat-footed, muscular successors. The apostle of moderation seldom gets a hearing until excesses have been long indulged in, for vested interests without number cause every social hobby and craze to be thoughtlessly and recklessly encouraged.

"The 'open-air' craze has much to answer for. Delicate people open their bedroom windows to fog and damp, to dust and dirt and microbes, with a pathetic belief that the outer air is always safer than that within. The 'morning tub' has before now produced fatal illness, and in all the physical training fads there is danger for those without special knowledge. The chief disease of the day is overstrain, and it fathers a hundred others. 'Nervous disorders,' says Dr. Goodhart, 'affect the muscularly weak and the muscularly strong,' which is a hard saying for those who would rival Hercules."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

Miss Weaver, of the public school staff, spent Sunday in Kingston with her sister.

George Morden, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle has returned to Collingwood.

Pill Sense—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—10 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations—5

GREYNA

Mr. Chas. Miller, Toronto, formerly of this place has returned home after renewing old friends here. Charlie has been absent from here ten years and consequently found many changes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Miller, Collings Bay, spent a couple of days here recently at Mr. John Loyst's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Loyst attended the wedding of Miss Ethel Loyst on Wednesday evening of last week.

We have been favored with very pleasant weather for a while but have plenty of snow.

A great number are hauling logs and cordwood while the good roads last.

Our mail route has changed hands. Mr. E. Dingham is now on the road.

Miss S. Sparks spent a couple of days here last week.

Visitors: Mr. T. Scrimshaw and sons and Miss Sida at J. Loyst's; Mrs. L. Fields and family and rather, Mr. Fitchett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sills and Mrs. Alcombrack and sons at Thos. Fields'; Mr. and Mrs. T. Wamsley and son and Mrs. M. Fields and family at N. Young's; Mr. Ed. Bartley and Miss E. Robinson at J. Loyst's.

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Disease relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blisters, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rash during teething time. 35 cents a box.—7

At Mexican City President Diaz gave a dinner to Sir Wm. Mulock.

The Liberal candidate won the bye-election in Ayr Burghs, Scotland, by 34, the Conservatives having previously had a majority of 590.

Quite a number are laid up at present with colds.

Death has once more been in our midst claiming as its victim the late David Burns, in the full flush and promise of youth. He had been in the cordwood camp at Larkin where he contracted a heavy cold which turned to pneumonia. He started for home immediately and despite all that medical skill could do he succumbed to the fatal disease on Thursday the 28 inst. He bore his sufferings patiently with christian resignation. He was in his 20th year. His remains were conveyed to Centerville on Monday and placed in R. C. vault to await burial. He leaves his father, mother, four brothers, and one sister to mourn his loss. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family.

Mr. John Dowling is home from Larkin, where he has been for the past month.

Mr. Frank Burns arrived here from Rochester on Friday the 29th, having been called home to attend the funeral of his brother.

Mr. Zina Fitzmartin, of Newburgh, was in the village one day last week.

Rumor says a wedding soon. Who can it be?

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6

New laws are being enforced at Moscow which takes away rights enjoyed by Jewish residents for years.

The late Mr. J. B. McIver of Kingston left \$20,000 to be divided between Queen's University and Kingston General Hospital after the death of his sister.

At Ottawa on Monday Gipsy Girl defeated Looking Glass in three straight heats over the track of the Central Canada Racing Association in their great match for \$1,000 a side. The Toronto mare drew the pole position and was never headed. Time of heats: 2:20, 2:21, 2:24.

Warden Stoness, of the Frontenac County Council gave a supper at the Windsor Hotel, Kingston, on Thursday evening Jan. 28th, at which nine of the Lennox County Councillors were present. The toast "Our Guests" was replied to by Warden Paul, and Councillors Parks and Martin. The assemblage broke up about 1 o'clock when Frontenac councillors escorted their Lennox and Addington brethren to the train.

It can be easily found by the birds.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

CANCER

—OF—

Four Years Standing!

CURE BY

DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN



TRADE MARK LINIMENT

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—For about four years I have been afflicted with Cancer in Ear and Side of Face. In April, 1894, I procured a bottle of your Egyptian Liniment from Thompson & Bro., Lyndhurst. From first application my face began to heal, and by the time I had used three bottles all signs had disappeared, and I believe I have a permanent cure. I believe it has killed and removed every particle of it as no traces of Cancer are left.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Lyndhurst, Dec. 8th, 1894.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive a certificate our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

Antiseptic Tablets

Use a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

When the waiter had gone Hector went to one of his portmanteaux and drew out the bundle of documents which had been given him by Queen Maddalena on the eve of his departure. How often had he read and re-read them during the short voyage! often enough, at least, for him to know them by heart. Yet he wished to consult the particular one that conveyed instructions how to act and comport himself during the first days of his stay in the island. This was what he read in Bravo's angular handwriting:

If any one shows you a cross-hilted dagger or poniard bearing the letter R in silver, unhesitatingly ask him for the password. He should reply: 'For Palmetto, freedom.' If he does not, he has come by the sign wrongly, and you should find out who he is, so as to be able to report him to our friends that he may be watched. On receiving the correct reply, you will say: 'Freedom is but half.' The reply is: 'Freedom and Maddalena is all.' You will then say: 'Her Majesty Queen Maddalena,' and the answer must be: 'Whom God preserve.' Thereafter you may conduct the conversation as you please, only having regard to preserve your character of envoy of her Majesty, and in all things to comport yourself in accord with the dignity and honor of your position."

Hector then turned to the Directory of Persons and looked up the name of the colonel of Gastaldi's regiment.

"Don Miguel Ortona y Cajal," he read. "Resides on his estate of Frigana, in the district of Telde, fifteen miles from Palm City. Believed to be a worthy man, but not very enthusiastic. Bound to the cause chiefly through the devotion of his daughter, the Senorita Asunta, whose hatred of Hispaniola and adoption of our side dates from the death of her favorite brother, Manco, as a Hispaniolan conscript in San Domingo. Don Miguel can be reached through his daughter. Among your documents you will find a letter of introduction to her."

While Hector was debating in his mind in what way best to spend his first day in Palm City—whether to roam about and familiarize himself with the town and its environs, or at once to seek out the leader indicated in Bravo's memoranda—the matter was being settled for him by the Orange King. That alert personage burst into the room as Hector was packing away his papers.

"Glad to see you're up so early, Grant," he cried airily. "The early bird may not catch the worm, but at least he stands an excellent chance."

He waved his hand towards the window.

"Seen taking in the view? What do you think of it?"

"A little bit like the scenery of a comic opera," said Hector, reverting to his first impression.

"Wait. The hills will remove the idea. They impress even me—an unimaginative business man."

"It's all so dusty here."

"Dust, tobacco, manna, oranges—these are Palmetto," answered Mr. Thomas Smith.

"Didn't know you made epigrams."

"I don't. I make money."

"And queens."

"You're too clever by half this

among the purple hills of the North, felt a certain amount of reasonable contempt for the puny individualities of the General's entourage, and to himself he commented adversely on their slovenly appearance. Most of them wore beards, in no very kempt condition, while some even grew small mutton-chop whiskers. Nor was he impressed much by their demeanour; some were openly servile, while others had an air of bored haughtiness that could be read to mean the indifference of the degenerate. There was not one open, frank countenance among them; suspicion, cunning, dissipation—the marks of these were plentiful.

The staff saluted perfunctorily and fell in behind the General and his friends.

They came soon to the camp, a little city of white tents, beautiful in the sun. As they passed through on their way to the parade-ground, a parallelogram of lava-dust, Hector noted that the tents were not so beautiful as they had seemed at a distance. They were tattered and old, and had they belonged to any other nation than Hispaniola, would have been condemned long since. Fortunately, in the glorious, almost rainless climate of Palmetto, tents did not matter. Still, the fact made another point towards his estimate of the Hispaniolan army.

The parade-ground was quite a mile long by about half a mile in breadth. Here Hector had his first view of the palm trees that give their soft name to the island. They enclosed the ground on three sides, their feathery green tops casting a grateful shadow on the hot black grit, that to walk on was a torture. Along one of the sides stretched a line of carriages, the smart victorias and lumbering barouches of the island aristocracy, and the rickety tartanas of the less well-to-do; while on the opposite side, in the full glare of the morning sun, sprawled the common people, with here and there a mountaineer seated on his donkey or mule. In the centre of the space the troops stood to attention, shabby in bleached blue and dingy white.

The General turned his horse's head towards the line of carriages. "Our first duty," he said, twirling his grey moustache with a fat hand, "is toward the fair. Beauty and Duty, the soldier's twin-stars from time immemorial. Good chyme in your English tongue, and most delightful reason in all tongues."

The Orange King grunted on Stampa's right, and on his left, Hector, remembering the man's record, grew hot with disgust.

"We have to make distinctions here, señor," went on the General. "We do not recognize or only distantly, these Palmetto animals. Still there are sufficient of our own country-wo-men here to make life not all an Eveless Eden. The Palmetto women are not devoid of charm, but they are—what shall I say?—treacherous cats. Man and woman alike are rebellious animals—Fire and sword—"

He paused to bow to an overdressed matron in tight purple, swelling in a vast green barouche.

"Charming woman—wife of our Superintendent of Customs. Fire and sword, as I was saying, would work wonders among these rebels."

"Rebels, did you say?" interrupted the Orange King.

"Traitors and rebels," rejoined Stampa. "I only hope that they take it into their heads to rise while I command here. I promise they shall have short shrift."

perhaps I do not love my brothers overmuch, yet I cannot be silent when solid virtue is attacked."

"But are not Scot and English one?"

"Thank God, no! The desire to be individual and to remain so, preserves each of us alive and strong, like competition between traders, the higher national rivalry makes us respectful of each other."

"Ah! so you are a Scot." "Worse than that," laughed Hector, "much worse—I am what is called a Highlander."

A little shadow of inquiry darkened the whiteness of her brow.

"How shall I explain? Perhaps you have the same distinctions here. It is the difference between one born on the Monte and one born down in Palm City or the plains."

She took the point.

"I myself," she smiled, not a little proudly, "was born in the Monte."

"Then the subtle distinction—"

"O yes, I feel it. But tell me—" and she paused as if finding her grasp of English insufficient to express her meaning; as if, too, she knew her question was abrupt. "Why are you here, for pleasure or for work? I mean, do you make holiday, or are you like Mr. Smith, on business?"

Hector looked at her straight. She had turned away her eyes, seeming intent on nothing but the swaying line of troops that filed by with a tired, half-awake sort of plod, a slouch that was the outcome of orders, not of will.

"Both," he answered. "Work, not business, I know; and, I hope, pleasure too."

She flashed on him again. "It is difficult to combine the two."

"Duty does that for us." "You have the last word," she cried, very pleased.

"It pays to have it," said Hector, half conscious that by saying it he had spoiled her implied compliment.

Yet she nodded in agreement.

Smith was doing his best to carry on a conversation with Don Miguel. It was rather a one-sided affair, for Smith's knowledge of the Palmetto tongue was limited, and Don Miguel knew no other. But by dint of expressive gesture, he managed to convey to the Orange King a quantity of interesting mis-information.

The parade was nearly over. Stampa and his staff finished their march of inspection through the opened ranks and took up their places at the saluting-base, under the limp folds of the Hispaniolan flag. The troops were wheeled into long wavering lines for the march past.

The massed bands made a premature dash at the Hispaniolan National Anthem; but at the end of two bars a staff officer sprang at them with windmill arms, and they fell asleep, or lit their cigarillos again, as the whim took them.

Asunta looked up at Hector, and smiled contemptuously. He smiled back a question.

"The Anthem!" she said. "Was that one of the shadows?"

"Shadows?"

"Coming events, you know."

"Ah!" His eyes gloomed, but he answered lightly enough. "So you read our poets, señorita."

"O! we have a proverb ourselves—'over the shadow is the cloud.'"

There was some commotion and outcry at the saluting-base that stopped Hector's reply. The Hispaniolan flag drooped from a tall and heavy pole, fixed loosely in the shifty lava-dust. Came a sudden

flaw, and the silk flapped out to its full glory. All the morning it had hung lazily; this was its effort, and it was too great. The pole came down with a crash, on a little group of officers who scattered with strange unmanlike cries of consternation; and the flag of Hispaniola, the old oriflamme of conquest, cast a cloud of black sand to the sun

TINKLER'S PRETTY CAROL-SINGERS

I.

Ghostly mists had begun to swing lazily across the Suffolk marsh, touching here and there a reed which reared its tasselled head above its fellows. Before them, drifting shadows crept eastward like the rising tide. In the distance a wild duck lumbered upward from the hidden lake, and beat its way clumsily through the air until lost to view.

As though it were a vespers signal for the marsh frogs, a rambling chant slowly gathered volume. It swelled into a chorus, and soon swallowed all other noises of the night in a grand wave of sound which reverberated back and forth between the black woods, circling like giant sounding-boards upon either side of the marsh. The sound waves rose and fell like the breaking of surf. Once, in a lull, a single voice, deep and rolling, left the others, and sounded several sonorous notes, as though leading the chant.

The old resident had been listening for that. He laid his hand suddenly upon the visitor's shoulder, and whispered eagerly:

"You heard it?"

His companion nodded.

"That's the last of the 'Tipley Carol-Singers,'" said the old resident as he rested his arms upon the top rail of the little rustic bridge.

"I know his voice all right. I'd know it in a thousand. That's Bill, the basso, out there."

"You surely must have heard of 'Tinkler's Tipley Carol-Singers'? Why, man, the fame of that little band spread for miles around, and there's few in this part of the Eastern Counties who haven't heard it sing."

"When old Joe Tinkler came down from London to live in Tipley," he brought with him about the most complete menagerie that was ever seen about these parts. Bill Haines, who carted his things from the station, said he felt as if he was bringing a circus into the place. His monkey was educated better than some of the folks who laughed at it, and the parrots could say about anything they wanted to. There was a pig that did sums, and two rats that could play on the pianer—a real little one, you know, about as big as a mouth-organ."

"Tinkler had a mania for training animals, and the more difficult they were to handle the better he liked it."

"He had no connection that I ever heard of, although he used to say that the monkey was a sort of cousin of his. He certainly treated it as well as if it had been a blood relation. It ate at the table, and, I believe, slept in the same room with its master."

"Well Tinkler and his animal family settled down at the old ferry-house—over there, where you see that light at the end of the marsh. They lived happily for a while, and then disaster overtook them. The marsh isn't said to be the healthiest place on earth—at least, it isn't especially recommended by the doctors, and has never been advertised as a health-resort. The climate proved too much for the menagerie, and one by one a little row of graves over on the brow of that hill marked the resting-place of Tinkler's friends."

"The old man was all broken up on his loss. The neighbors offered him other pets—cats and dogs—but he didn't take kindly to them at all. He said they were too commonplace; that anybody could teach tricks to domestic animals. He wanted to train something that no one else had ever attempted. Altogether, he was very peevish, and took to roaming barefoot about the marsh morning

imaginative business man."

"It's all so dusty here."

"Dust, tobacco, manna, oranges—these are Palmetto," answered Mr. Thomas Smith.

"Didn't know you made epigrams."

"I don't. I make money."

"And queens."

"You're too clever by half this morning, young man. Now, look here. This is what I came to say: These troops in camp are on their way home to Hispaniola. They are only stopping here to recruit their health after the malarial fever of the west. The general is stopping in this house. I caught him this morning. He has heard of me—everybody in Palm City knows me—and he invited me to accompany him to parade in half an hour. Will you come? You'll see the sort of material you've got to tackle. It'll be worth your while."

"Of course I'll come."

"All right. Get downstairs as soon as you can. I'm going to get something to eat."

Hector ate his fruit and drank his wine as he dressed, and in ten minutes he was seated in the dining-room, opposite General Stampa, one of the savest of Hispaniolan gentlemen, and one of the cruelest of the century. His record as commandant-general of the forces in Aruba, Hispaniola's chief colony in the West Indies, was inevitable even among a people not particularly noted for kindness of heart. Fire and rapine had marked his progress of pacification—he had had the task of quelling a petty rebellion, and he had transformed an insignificant rising into a chronic insurrection lasting over years—death and wholesale robbery had raged wherever his tent-poles had been driven. His name was used by Hispaniolan mothers as a bogey to fright their babes, and his soldiers hated him as much as they feared him. He was now returning home laden with the fruits of years of speculation and thievery smiling and bland as a professor of moral philosophy, seeming to live only for his coffee, his cigarillo, and the sight of his home.

"Ah! señor, to the weary exile, what a beautiful word is home, with the loved ones waiting with open arms!"

If report were true, the general lived up to the maxim that tyranny, like charity, should begin at home.

"I sorrow over the delay that keeps me in durance here, even though it be a paradise. There is a villa in the shadow of the Sierras, where little ones are longing, not for the general, the soldier, no!—for the indulgent parent. But, thank the Holy Virgin! duty is my watch-word—duty—duty." And he lit another cigarillo reflectively, while Hector wondered if this soft-spoken, soft-hearted gentleman were really the ogre, blood-stained and crime-stained, common talk had made him; wondered, too, if this were the man he might have to oppose in the day of battle.

"Ah! yes," murmured Stampa, "duty. I have other children, the King's, ten thousand of them here. We go to pay them a little morning visit—in their nursery. Come, gentlemen, time flies."

At the door of the hotel they found three fine Andalusian barbs, at the head of each a Hispaniolan orderly.

"I have taken the liberty, Señor Smith—"

Stampa indicated the horses with a courtly wave of the hand.

"You are more than kind," said Mr. Smith, "but—"

"They are as gentle as lambs. Have no fear."

"Our costume—"

"We do not trouble about fashions here. Come."

They turned their horses' heads to the right and rode slowly along to the Alameda, where the General's staff, glittering with gold, awaited him. Hector, conscious of his own strength and fine physique, was

superintendent of Customs, rare and sword, as I was saying, would wonder among these rebels."

"Rebels, did you say?" interrupted the Orange King.

"Traitors and rebels," rejoined Stampa. "I only hope that they take it into their heads to rise while I command here. I promise they shall have short shrift."

"But I always thought the Palmettos were the most peaceable race—"

"Then, my dear Señor Smith, you thought wrongly. Why, only yesterday our Governor had news from our ambassador in your gay capital transmitted from Madura, that a plot is being hatched there, a plot to overturn the rule of his Most Catholic Majesty."

Hector stiffened himself in the saddle.

"Myself, I place small faith in the rumor. It is nothing but one of these anarchist scares. But if it should be true—well, stay with us a little while, and I'll show you how I deal with such cattle."

He reined up beside a large open carriage, in which sat a dark beauty, radiant by the side of a prophetic-like hidalgo, with a long white beard and flowing moustache. Stampa bowed low.

"Señorita Asunta," he said, "this is a red-letter day in my calendar. Two suns shine on me," and he made a grandiloquent sweep of his arm as if to include the heavens and the fair lady. "Don Miguel, I greet you. I desire to present to you my friends, Señor Thomas Smith and Señor Hector Grant."

The señorita flashed her wonderful eyes on Hector, who for one dazzled moment sat his horse in silent admiration. Then he bowed and murmured something inaudible.

"I go," said Stampa, "to my duties. I leave you, señores, in hospitable hands. Farewell, señorita—farewell, señor."

Fortune, thought Hector, was beginning to smile upon him; nothing happier could have been destined, surely. For a moment he resented the almost cavalier fashion in which the Hispaniolan general had shouldered Smith and himself into the company of the Ortónas, and left them there in their moment of surprise; and then he realized that Stampa had all unwittingly done him a service he would have been at some trouble to accomplish for himself. A moment's glance at the soft smile of sky and sea, and he took new courage between his two hands—he turned towards Asunta.

Her face was sorely the morning; the clear blue of sky and sea he had just been invoking for inspiration was in her eyes; in the flash of her white teeth was the snowy sparkle of foam that marked the surf-line; her hair—no, that was not morning, it was the hour of night that comes before the dawn. She was beautiful indeed; not as Maddalena the incomparable Queen was beautiful—hers was the loveliness and brooding fairness of night; but alive and quivering with the life and brio of a Palmetto morning. Why, you could see her dancing as she sat smiling, half lost in the faping depths of the great family carriage.

"You are from London, then, señor?" The question was a sigh—a curve in the silence more than a break.

"From London last."

"And you arrived—"

"But last night."

"Yet you must have been afoot early. We take a week's sleep before coming to a morning parade. But the English are a sleepless race—they make a work of pleasure."

"Say, rather, they make a pleasure of their work—that's why they succeed."

"Ah! do you also boast like all other English?"

"No, no. I only speak for them. I am not English. I am a Scot, and

law, and the sink napped out to its full glory. All the morning it had hung lazily; this was its effort, and it was too great. The pole came down with a crash, on a little group of officers who scattered with strange unmanlike cries of consternation; and the flag of Hispaniola, the old oriflamme of conquest, cast a cloud of black sand to the sun.

Hector's superstition took the sign and met a companion superstition in Asunta's eyes. She stood up in the carriage and laughed. Her father spoke to her sharply, and she gave him the explanation. He, too, stood up, and so they remained until a squad had raised the flag again.

"The shadows gather fast," she said.

"The clouds too," said Hector; "the clouds with the lightning."

Donna Asunta fumbled with her hand among the chiffons on her breast. She drew forth something which she held out to Hector—a tiny brooch, a silver cross-hilt dagger with the significant R. He was not taken by surprise.

"Give me the word."

"For Palmetto, freedom." It was the merest whisper.

"Freedom is but half."

"Freedom and Madalena is all."

"Her Majesty Queen Madalena."

"Who God preserve!"

He gave her back the jewel. The march past was now going on to the blare of trumpets and the clang of cymbals and drums.

"We must see you soon at Friganceta," she said.

"As soon as it is convenient for you to receive me."

She whispered to her father. The old man glanced round swiftly; there was none to see—every eye was fixed on the undulating lines of soldiery; he raised his hand, and in military fashion saluted Hector.

"To-morrow," said Donna Asunta. Then silence fell, and continued until the parade was over. The troops filed off to their camping-ground, and the dark plain, dull and hot and dusty, was soon filled with the breaking crowd. Smith and Hector fell in, one on each side of the Ortóna carriage. Chatter began again.

Just outside the town, and at the edge of the parade-ground, a road turned off to the left.

"Our way lies here," said Asunta. "For ten miles straight, through the orange groves. The road is easy."

"Then till to-morrow, farewell," said Hector.

"Until to-morrow," she laughed.

"Don Baldassare."

"Baldassare? No, Hector—Ettore, as you say," he replied.

"Ettore? Well, that may come. Let it be Baldassare now. Adios!"

"Adios! Adios!"

Hector wondered why she should have called him by that outlandish name. He was soon to know.

(To be continued.)

EARNESTNESS.

Take life earnestly. Take it as an earnest, vital, essential matter. Take it as though you personally were born to the task of performing a noble task in it—as though the world had waited for your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be, a heart broken sister. The fact is, life is undervalued by a great majority of women. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Now and then a woman stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous.

Don't deride the hobby of your neighbor while riding your own.

Sometimes the breaking of an engagement enables the parties to live happily ever after.

by his loss. The neighbors offered him other pets—cats and dogs—but he didn't take kindly to them at all. He said they were too commonplace; that anybody could teach tricks to domestic animals. He wanted to train something that no one else had ever attempted. Altogether, he was very peevish, and took to roaming barefoot about the marsh morning and night. He used to sit about, just at this time in the evening, listening to the croaking of the frogs, which, I take it, are probably more numerous here than any other place in Suffolk.

"It was while Tinkler was listening to the marsh chorus one evening that he conceived an idea. He called it an inspiration, and began to buck-up right away. After this he was away from home more than ever. When occasionally a visitor would drop in, a lusty 'Hallo!' would bring Tinkler splashing from the marsh, muddy and wet from head to foot, but looking as happy as a twelve-year-old school-boy with a piece of Christmas-pudding.

"Some time in the middle of summer it was noticed that all of the best frog music was over on Tinkler's side. There was still some musical croaking at other parts of the marsh; but it sounded weaker than before, and was usually drowned out by the melodious chorus from Tinkler's. Just before this the old man had enclosed about an eighth of an acre of marsh with wire-netting at the base of his lawn. After the first speculation as to what Joe was up to, the neighbors lost all interest in the old man and his secret work.

"One by one his few friends ceased to visit him. His place was off the main road, and a hermit could not have been more alone. Bill Irons, the miller's son, sprung a sensation in the Red Lion one day by saying that he had been up by Tinkler's the evening before, and had heard a band playing somewhere about there, and had seen the old man jumping around the yard, waving his arms like mad, but saying not a word. Someone suggested that the place was haunted, and that its proprietor was out of his mind.

"Curiosity began to get keyed up pretty high, when one morning Tinkler marched up to the post-office and asked if he could have his letters instead of waiting till the postman brought them round. He hadn't been there since the arithmetical pig died. There was quite a number of letters, but Tinkler paid little attention to them; shoved them carelessly in the tail of his coat, and said to Perkins, the postmaster: 'I should like to hire the hall for next Saturday night, as I want to give a concert there which will wake up Tipley a bit. I think, the idea being new and original.'

"Perkins and he arranged it between them, and Tinkler billed the town that same afternoon. The posters were short, home-made, and to the point. As near as I can remember, they stated that the concert would be the greatest novelty of the age, and that imported musicians would render all the familiar airs, and many that were not so familiar. Sixpence admission would be charged. It is needless to say these posters created a sensation. Tipley had not listened to a concert since the Yeomanry had marched off to start for South Africa, and music in Tipley was practically dead.

II.

"None doubted that Tinkler would have the finest talent to be secured at his concert, for he was a man of the world and of the circus. Every Saturday night the farmers from miles around came to Tipley to buy their weekly necessities and to talk over the crops, the weather, and a few other things.

"This Saturday night the whole countryside turned out, and the hall was packed to the doors. A rude

stage and curtain had been rigged up at one end of the room.

"I haven't seen no musicians roamin' about," said Charlie Lewis.

"There was a rustle of expectation through the hall as the curtain stirred uneasily. It swung softly back, disclosing what looked like a section of marsh, framed in by the three walls of the stage. Water could be seen at the base of the reeds, shimmering in the lamplight. A faint evening breeze drifted in and stirred the tops of the reeds and grass.

"A thrill of surprise swept through the assemblage. What was this? Where were the musicians? Could they be hiding in the grasses?

"Tinkler did not give them chance to wonder long. Stepping to the front of the stage, carrying a large bass viol, he signalled Perkins to put out the lights.

"Do not be frightened," he said, as the audience stirred uneasily at the darkness.

"Through the open windows came indistinctly the ceaseless chorus from the marsh. Suddenly Tinkler sent a rumbling, long-drawn note from the viol echoing through the hall.

"As if in answer, a deep bass croak sprang into life from the bosom of the miniature marsh upon the stage. Another voice, somewhat higher, took up the note, and carried it on a rising scale to another, and yet another. The last was a metallic though recognizable of the tenor.

"Again Tinkler drew his bow, and softly drifted into the strains of 'A Merry, Merry Christmas.' With increasing volume the voices in the reeds followed the familiar tune. They were harmonious, and, though not exactly like anything ever heard on a stage before, blended pleasingly to the ear.

"The audience was spellbound. 'Frogs!' they whispered. And then, in awed silence, sat with open mouths, drinking in the sounds which came uninterruptedly from the direction of the stage.

"Like a performer picking out the simple tune with one finger on an organ, the unseen singers piped in to fill out the notes suited to their voices. The viol supplied the bars they couldn't reach. True, some of the musicians, especially the piping tenor, couldn't hold the notes as long as could the deep basso; but each was clear and ringing, and seemed to show a certain amount of training.

"Not a sound could be heard except the insistent strains of the song. As the last notes died away, there was the shuffling of feet which precedes applause. Tinkler neatly checked the threatening noise by suddenly swinging into 'Let Me Like a Soldier Fall,' with his four-voiced choir following, so to speak, at his heels. Again the awed silence.

"Without pause tune after tune was rendered. The singers seemed to be carried away with a sort of professional enthusiasm. Along towards the end of 'The Mistletoe Bough' (the singing had lasted an hour now), the baritone's voice broke a little. At the end of the bar Tinkler ran his fingers half-way down the strings, and gave a sudden, fierce lunge to his bow. The viol screeched wildly, discordantly. The singers seemed to bite their notes off and swallow them.

"There were four quick plunges into the water, and little waves lapped over the tank on to the stage. The lights were on, as if by magic, and a wild cheer went up. The old hall shook from end to end, and seemed ready to tumble down with the strain.

"Well, Tinkler's fame was made. From that time on he was looked upon as the cleverest man about these parts. For miles around the country men would drive over to hear the frog carollers sing. They would only perform at night, when everything was quiet. With pardonable pride the old man would tell his visitors how he labored for weeks in the marsh, selecting just the right voices for his little band; how he had been disappointed time and again, and had

About the ...House

RUG AND RAG CARPET.

Probably all women who make rugs are familiar with those that are knitted on large wooden needles, and also with those that are braided, but perhaps all do not know of the crocheted rugs which are pretty and easily made. The pieces are cut into narrow even strips, then sewed together and wound into balls and crocheted in the single stitch into rugs of the desired shape and size. The easiest way to make a rug is to cut the cloth in strips about three inches wide, then lay three or four of the strips together and stitch through the centre to a lining of bed ticking or burlap, cut the size and shape you want the rug to be. Stitch the strips as close together as possible and cut into fine fringe, and if desired the colors may be arranged in a simple pattern, and I am sure you will be delighted with the rug when it is finished. Another easy way to make a rug is to cut woollen pieces in strips, as for ordinary carpet rags, but not too fine. Run a double thread lengthwise through the center of the strips so they will be closely shirred, and in sewing to the foundation take care to roll or twist the shirred strip every few stitches. They may be sewed round, oval or square according to the shape of rug wanted; and a design may be followed or the rug may be of one solid color. You can take your old worn ingrain carpet and make serviceable rugs if you wish by cutting into bias strips a little more than an inch in width and then raveling out one-half width and sewing to a string foundation, overlapping the strips so that only the fringe is visible. It is much easier to sew the pieces for rag carpet on the machine than by hand as a quantity of them can be sewed before they are cut or torn into strips. Take two pieces of any width and overlap the edges about one-third of an inch, then stitch across two or three times on the machine, and you can stitch pieces together in this way until you have one long strip, and when tearing or cutting into strips, cut through the stitched seam and you will soon have enough for a ball. The best pieces of an old rag carpet can be raveled out and the raveling wound into balls and they can be used in another carpet.

All kinds of pieces can be used in these home-made carpets and rugs as faded calicoes can be colored any of the bright colors with the diamond dyes for cotton and the woollen pieces with the dyes for wool, and the lit or miss pattern is the prettiest way to arrange the colors. A well made rag carpet is more serviceable, as well as more genteel in appearance, than cheap matting or cotton ingrain, and if firmly woven and the colors harmonize, they are prettier than any other kind of a cheap floor covering.

FOR BABY'S COMFORT.

A great deal of care and attention is given to everything pertaining to the baby's comfort. The clothing is made loose enough to allow him freedom of action, and of fine soft material that does not irritate the tender flesh. His meals, his bath, his hours of sleep are all items of interest to the young mother.

When you are ready to give the baby his bath, have the tub set on a box or something that will make it a convenient height for the mother as she sits in her chair. A folding screen is a great convenience. It is easily adjusted around a warm corner, and if the door is opened the baby is out of the draft. This screen may be made of a wooden clothes

Water for laying dust is more effective when salt is added. Sea water is generally used in coast towns for this purpose.

Rattan, bamboo and basket-work furniture may be thoroughly cleaned by scrubbing with brush and salt water.

Japanese and plain straw matting should be washed with salt water and rubbed dry. This keeps them soft and prevents brittle cracking where traffic is heavier.

Brooms soaked in hot salt water wear better and do not break.

Bedroom floors may be kept cool and very fresh in summer if wiped daily with a cloth wrung out of strong salt water. All microbes, moths and pests are thus destroyed.

Black spots on dishes and discolorations on teacups are removed by damp salt.

ABOUT PASTRY.

A brisk oven is needed for all pastry. A very simple test will show the right heat. If the cook will insert a piece of white newspaper in her oven and after five minutes take it out, she will know what its heat is. A pale yellow hue on the paper will indicate that it is too slow for ordinary short crust or puff paste, though it will do for Geonoe paste. But a nice brown color, decided in tone, shows that the heat is brisk enough and just right. A very dark brown shows too much heat, and the oven must be slowed down somewhat.

Even when the oven is quite right and the pastry has been made moderately rich, a woman will feel dissatisfied at the appearance, because she misses the rich brown gloss that she has seen on pastry made by practical cooks. This gloss is produced by an egg wash. An egg is beaten up with a little sugar and a small quantity of milk is added. With this the pie is brushed over after the pastry has been finished and all its paste ornaments have been put on. If a little of the paste has been left over it can be converted into tea cakes by adding a little baking powder, a few currants and a little sugar. Then the remainder of the egg glaze will come in handy to brush over the cakes and none will be wasted. This wash is the secret of the rich brown seen on the shop buns.

CLEANING A CARPET.

Sometimes a Brussels or Moquette carpet needs cleaning when it is not convenient to take it up. After sweeping two or three times to remove all the dust possible, prepare a suds of warm water and soap, dissolving a little borax in it. Use a clean brush and scrub a small place at a time, just as you would a floor. Wipe with a flannel rag wrung out of clear warm water, changing the water often. Go over the whole carpet in the same way, doing the work quickly so the water will not go through the carpet and when you have finished, open the windows and doors so it will dry. You will be surprised to see how clean and fresh it looks. E. J. C.

CHILDREN IN BUSINESS.

Number of Babies Who Earn Their Own Living.

The British census statistics that have regard to child workers make extraordinary reading, and an odd fact is that girls of tender years seem to take to business more seriously than boys of the same age. No fewer than 142 little girls of ten or less are returned as charwomen, 681 earn their living in the tobacco trade, 450 in jewellery and watch making, and over 30,000 in the textile industries as factory hands.

One girl of the same tender age is returned as an insurance clerk, three are said to be bargemen. One is a "painter and engraver," another a "missionary and itinerant preacher." Forty are coal miners, fifty-two cycle motor makers, and twenty-four brookers!

TELEPHONES' QUEER USES

REFRIGERING MURDERERS OVER THE WIRE.

Mother Hears Her Children's Evening Prayers Through the 'Phone.

There seems to be no limit to the number and variety of uses to which the modern telephone can now be put. The latest case, in which a man received his reprieve over the long-distance wire, occurred on the 29th October last, when Colonel Yates, Governor of Peoria, Ill., granted clemency by calling up Sheriff Potter and ordering him to postpone the hanging of John McCrea, a negro murderer. McCrea was to have been put to death the following day for killing a detective, but over the 'phone came the voice of the Governor extending him a lease of life until November 27th in order that new evidence might be obtained.

Whitey Sullivan, also a negro, was condemned to the electric chair at Sing Sing last June. Sullivan's reprieve was sent at the last moment over the wire, and the chief warden at once notified the prisoner. After the negro had expressed considerable satisfaction, the messenger of life reduced the poor wretch again to despair by remarking that he need not be so jubilant, as the reprieve was only for one week.

The writer who was at Sing Sing at that time, asked the warden if he believed the man would ultimately get off, and he replied, carelessly: "Well, he thinks he will, but everything is fixed, and he'll take his place on the 'throne' right enough." A few days later another telephone message intimated that no further delay could be granted, and Sullivan was

DULY EXECUTED.

A few weeks ago a lady who was spending the evening at the house of some friends suddenly rose from the dinner-table with an agitated expression and asked if she might use the telephone. The host himself took her to the library, where it was installed, and at her request remained while she used it. She rang up her own number and called for the nurse, and the host was somewhat amused to hear her tell the girl that it was time the children were put to bed, but as she could not be back sufficiently early to hear their prayers she was to bring them to the 'phone so that they might repeat them into the receiver.

There was a short pause, and then over the wires came a childish voice asking for forgiveness of sins, blessings on various people, and ending with a soft "Amen." Then the young mother whispered, "Good-night, my precious; now tell Sissy," and once again a small voice repeated similar petitions and concluded with another "Amen." As the host hung up the receiver he smiled approvingly at the woman who, rather than disappoint a child, had hit on such a novel means of keeping her promise.

In America one-eighth of the four million farmers who cultivate the land which lies between New Jersey and the Rockies have the telephone installed on their ranches and farms. The advantages which have accrued from this have been remarkable, for the farmers are thereby kept informed as to the state of the markets and can sell their produce more favorably.

To illustrate this, a story is told regarding a farmer in Illinois who had received an order by mail for corn at \$60 a ton. He was about to close when a message came over the wire telling him that the market for corn was rapidly rising, and that if he had any to sell he would do well to

KEEP IT FOR A FEW DAYS.

He did so, and in the end was able to sell all he had at \$219 per ton. Not only is the telephone of great

parts. For miles around the country men would drive over to hear the frog carollers sing. They would only perform at night, when everything was quiet. With pardonable pride the old man would tell his visitors how he labored for weeks in the marsh, selecting just the right voices for his little band; how he had been disappointed time and again, and had tried at least a thousand frogs before he had been suited.

"The singers were as healthy a looking lot of frogs as I ever saw; but one of them, Tim the tenor," died suddenly one day late in the summer. I think he swallowed a young field mouse, and it hurt him. The blow almost broke Tinkler's heart.

"The other three still performed at times, but it was hard to get in all the fine notes without Tim. They were ambitious—Sam, the second tenor, more than any other, and it proved his undoing. One night, in trying to reach a high note which before had been carried all easily by Tim, something in Sam's throat snapped. He was so cut-up about the loss of his voice that he hopped away one night, and joined his family in the marsh.

"Ben, the baritone, and Bill, the basso, quarrelled, and never again could be induced to sing together, so they were turned loose. Ben sang alone for a while over at the far end of the marsh.

"One night his voice was missed. A wild duck, which had waded there the day before, might have told where it was, but he didn't. There is no vocalist now but Bill."

The chorus rolled on, keeping time to the plaintive notes of a whip-poor-will.

Suddenly the old resident whistled sharply. Like a ship checked by a giant wave, the melody ceased, and then rolled on again as Bill, the basso, boomed forth his interrupted cry, a challenge to any who should doubt his right to lead the marsh chorus of Tiptley.—London Answers.

NOTHING WASTED.

Most people nowadays hear a lot about the conservation of waste, but looking through the catalogue of traders of various kinds, it is astounding what a number of eccentric commodities are utilised for trade purposes. The skins of millions of eels are tanned and used as leather for boot-laces; frog-skin has become one of the most beautiful and useful articles known to the binders of fancy books and the makers of fans; walrus whiskers provide the most elegant toothpicks known to the modern man of fashion; and beetles of a certain kind are exported by the hundredweight for use on theatrical dresses.

When you're ready to give the baby his bath, have the tub set on a box or something that will make it a convenient height for the mother as she sits in her chair. A folding screen is a great convenience. It is easily adjusted around a warm corner, and if the door is opened the baby is out of the draft. This screen may be made of a wooden clothes horse by fitting the panels with curtains of muslin, dimity, chintz, or cretonne. These may be removed when they need washing. The lower rungs of the screen are convenient for hanging the towel and clothing on, placing them within reach when needed.

Pour the water, which should be heated to the proper temperature, in the tub. Dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered borax in two gallons, which makes it soft and cleansing. A bath thermometer is almost indispensable, as the sense of touch cannot be depended upon. Set baby in the tub and wash the whole body quickly, using a soft silk sponge, which cleanses without irritation. Very little soap is needed, but it should be of the best quality. When he is washed, spread a bath towel in your lap, lift him out upon it, and wipe him dry with a piece of soft linen. Any places that seem in danger of chafing should be dusted with a powder made by thoroughly mixing ten parts talcum powder and one part boric acid. Replace the clothing quickly and he will be ready for a quiet refreshing sleep.

Babies should be put to bed early. Undress him and rub him gently all over the body, then put on a long loose night dress of outing flannel or some other suitable material. If he is in a room where there is a light, see that it does not shine in his eyes. The room should be kept the same temperature as nearly as possible, all the time.

THE MANY USES OF SALT.

When cabbage, onions, or strong-smelling vegetables have been boiled in pans to prevent odors clinging to them, place some salt on the stove, and turn the pan bottom up over the salt. In a few minutes the pan will smell sweet.

All salads should be soaked in salt and water and destroy animalculæ or small worms.

Make a strong brine, and water garden walks to kill weeds. A moderate quantity of salt stimulates their growth.

Salt and camphor in cold water is an excellent disinfectant in bedrooms.

Housemaids should pour salt water, after using it, down the drain pipes.

Sewer gas is counteracted by a handful of salt placed in toilet-room basins.

making, and over 30,000 in the textile industries as factory hands.

One girl of the same tender age is returned as an insurance clerk, three are said to be bargemen. One is a "painter and engraver," another a "missionary and itinerant preacher." Forty are coal miners, fifty-two cycle motor makers, and twenty-four brokers!

Of boys of similar elementary age we find five engaged in scientific pursuits, four are authors, editors, or journalists. There are also thirty-four actors.

London has a small boy who earns his living as a flagstone artist. His inscription explains his having been forced into this vocation. "I am the eldest of six brothers, and our father has died and left us totally unprovided for, and this is all I can do to help as yet, as I am only ten years old."

Chicago lays claim to the possession of the two youngest editors in the world. Their names are William Keney's and Emily Swing. They are now about fourteen, but they began business three years ago. Their paper is the Penny Post. They are not only editors, but writers, composers, pressmen, and circulators. They began by writing out the paper laboriously by hand, but by the time their circulation reached

THE FIFTY MARK

they were forced to abandon this. They bought a suit of second-hand type and other printers' appurtenances, taught themselves, type-setting, and now have got their paper upon a paying basis. They send copies to a dozen different States, to Canada, and even to Japan.

Willie Gwinn, "the boy doctor," is another American prodigy. He is now not quite eight years old, but has passed nearly every examination which the average medical student of three times his age has undergone. He was only five when he was examined at the Rush Medical College on the osseous and circulatory systems and the minute anatomy of the heart. He passed with flying colors. He makes a considerable addition to the family income by his medical skill.

There is a boy in Delaware, Ohio, who keeps a small store about eight feet by six, where he sells food for pets, such as squirrels, rabbits, and pigeons. His name is Jack Marvin. He began this business when only eight years old, and is so clever at it that now, at the age of ten, he makes a living for himself and for his widowed mother. A great deal of his stock he collects himself, and he is said to be especially smart in prescribing special food for sick and ailing pets.

But here is one English record of a youth in business which even America would probably find it hard to beat. The stationmaster in charge of Welford Park Station, on the Lambourne Valley Railway in Berkshire, England, was appointed to his office at the age of thirteen, and is said to have given perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

EAT LOTS OF ALMONDS.

According to a celebrated health expert, blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep his brain-power up would do well to include them in his daily bill of fare. Juicy fruits give the same in less proportion, and are eaten by all men whose living depends on their clear-headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. But it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some men have never been able to eat apples without suffering the agony of indigestion; to others, strawberries are like poison.

It is impossible to defeat an ignorant man in an argument.

corn at \$60 a ton. He was about to close when a message came over the wire telling him that the market for corn was rapidly rising, and that if he had any to sell he would do well to

KEEP IT FOR A FEW DAYS.

He did so, and in the end was able to sell all he had at \$249 per ton.

Not only is the telephone of great commercial value to the farmer, but it is also of considerable use to his wife and children. In parts of the country where it is extremely lonely, but where robbers are rather plentiful, the farmer feels comparatively easy in his mind leaving his home for a day and night if he has the telephone installed. Tramps and horse-thieves are chary of the phone and steer clear of houses where it has been introduced, for they know well that two minutes is sufficient time for a quick-witted woman to call up her friends and neighbors when she scents danger.

An electrician tells a story of a visit he once paid to a farm in Adams County, N.Y., for the purpose of examining an installation. There he found an old lady between seventy and eighty, contentedly knitting away with the receiver of the telephone securely strapped to her left ear, calmly listening to the conversations which took place between her neighbors.

Another farmer's wife unhooked the receiver, placed it on the table near her baby's cradle, and then informed "Central" that she was going "down town," and if her child cried she would take it as a favor if they called her up at the grocer's, where she would be for half an hour or so.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE

To Do Our Best There Must Be No Hurry.

People of calmer mood sometimes question if the strenuous life can be lived to advantage by everybody. The desire to make every minute count, or "pay," may lead to the wasting of much time. The intellectually best in men is seldom forced. Opportunities are not always thrown before one, or presented in such a way that he takes them by physical assault. We hardly conceive of Homer, Titian, Shakespeare, or Beethoven rushing into their libraries or studies and running a race with the clock to get through their work.

In most of the definitions of strenuousness there is this intimation of impatience—the need to do everything with a whirl and a clatter and a hurrah. Work that lives by reason of its greatness represents work in the truest sense; but it has the repose of work that is complete. There is no sense of haste, or drive, or frenzied activity in the Parthenon, in the cathedrals, or in the essays of Emerson. All in them is mature, ordered, calm; they are the ultimate of reflection.

But we may not look to see the best in us developed by a ceaseless grind. We need rest, we need change, but in all things of magnitude we need reflection, and reflection and hurry are inconsistent. We can farm and fight and build strenuously, but we cannot so heal the ill in flesh or spirit, or write the book or the symphony that will last beyond its author's day, or paint the picture that will be admired in the next century. It is not enough to work. We must work with a purpose and a meaning.

SIMPLE.

"Yes, they're engaged," said Ethel. "But it's the most remarkable case! She says she's in love with him, and yet she has known him only four days. I don't understand it."

"Simplest thing in the world," mused her companion, "if she had known him any longer than that she wouldn't have been in love with him."



WHAT SHE'D SUGGEST.

Mrs. Youngwed—Mariah, the dust on the furniture in this parlor is awful. What shall I do about it?
Mariah—Pay no attention to it mum.

TICKS OF THE PENDULUM

CAUSES OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE SOUNDS.

Berlin Psychologist Finds There Is Reason for Rhythmic Beating.

Tick-tock, that familiar sound accompanying the swinging of the pendulum of every clock, has been made the subject of an interesting investigation by O. Rosenbach, a Berlin psychologist. While studying the peculiarities of the sounds produced by the pulsations of the human heart, the irregularity of the heart beats and their pronounced rhythmic character suggested to the observer a comparison with the clock's tick-tock.

He set about to ascertain the cause of the difference in the ticks of the pendulum, but neither scientists nor laymen, neither clock-makers nor owners of clocks were able to give him the desired information. Some scientists considered the matter as too trivial and unimportant to give it any thought, while others expressed the belief that the difference in the sound was caused by some slight irregularities in the arms of the escapement mechanism. The general opinion seemed to be that it was merely a matter of chance whether the "tick" accompanied the left and the "tock" the right beat of the pendulum or vice versa.

"TICK IS RIGHT BEAT."

Dr. Rosenbach was not satisfied with the information obtained and decided to investigate the problem on his own account. The first important discovery he made was that the "tick" always marks the moment when the pendulum reaches the extreme point of denotation from the perpendicular on its beat to the right, while the reaching of its swing limit to the left is marked by the "tock." He found that rule applied to all clocks, irrespective of their size and the length of the pendulum. The intensity of the sounds and their character varied considerably according to the size of the parts of the mechanism, but in every instance the "tick" accompanied the right, the "tock" the left beat.

To find the cause of the difference in the two sounds the observer studied the mechanism of a number of clocks. He found that owing to the fact that the anchor of the escapement mechanism is above the rotating escapement wheel and in the same plane with it, the conditions under which its arms strike the cogs of the wheel are not the same for both arms. One of the arms of the anchor strikes against a cog of the wheel moving upward, in a direction opposed to that of the anchor, while the other arm strikes against the cog while it is moving downward nearly in the same direction as the anchor.

DIFFERING CONTACT.

The result of the unequal conditions under which the two arms of the anchor engage the cogs of the escapement wheel is, naturally, an acoustic difference in the sounds produced by the contact of the parts. The "tick" is produced by the contact of the downward moving anchor with the rising cogs of the wheel, the "tock" by that of the downward moving anchor with the cogs also moving downwards.

Contrary to the general opinions, as Dr. Rosenbach ascertained, the "tick" sound is not higher than the "tock," but lower. In some instances, particularly in the case of large clocks, the interval is nearly a quart. The illusion which makes the "tick" appear to be of a higher tone than the "tock" is produced by the fact that the former is sharper and more accentuated than the latter. The impact is more intensive and of shorter duration in producing the "tick" than in the "tock" which is caused by the vibration of a larger part of the cog, struck at an oblique angle.

FINDING HIDDEN WEALTH

TREASURE DISCOVERED AT UNEXPECTED PLACES.

Workmen in England Uncover Great Amount Buried 500 Years in River.

Hidden treasure has an irresistible attraction for the human race. On the slightest hint from seer or fortune teller some one is sure to dig where the buried treasure is supposed to be, and disappointment does not discourage another attempt when another "tip" is received. Very few have ever come upon hidden treasure, and the few have found it unexpectedly.

Take, for instance, that romantic unearthing of 200,000 coins in the bed of the River Dove, in Staffordshire, England, seventy-two years ago. Some workmen were engaged in removing a mud bank which had formed in the centre of the river, when one of them was amazed to find on raising his spade that it glistened with silver coins.

Attracted by the digger's exclamations of astonishment and delight, his fellow workmen hurried up, and in a moment half a dozen men were scrambling and fighting for the treasure, feverishly filling their pockets, their hats and beer cans with silver coins, which were worth their weight in gold, for they were of the time of the first two Edwards, and had lain in the river for 500 years. That the bulk of the treasure trove was ultimately claimed by the Duchy of Lancaster matters little, for its finders had already appropriated scores of thousands of the precious disks.

BOYS DISCOVER CHEST.

Only two years later a few village boys were playing at marbles on Sunday afternoon on a field near Beaworth, in Hampshire, when one of them caught sight of a piece of lead projecting from a cart rut in a rough road that crossed the pasture. Tugging at the strip of metal he disclosed a hole, and through the exposed opening he saw a pile of glittering coins, bright as if fresh from the mint. To fill his pockets, and those of his playmates was the work of a few moments, and so little did the youngsters appreciate the value of their discovery that on their way home they amused themselves by flinging the coins into the village pond.

Ultimately nearly seven thousand coins were recovered from this buried treasure chest, and they proved to be of the reigns of William I. and William II. and in a wonderful state of preservation.

A similar discovery was made near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, when a heavy cart, passing over a country road, stuck fast in a rut, and on being released disclosed a number of silver coins, which had escaped from the burst lid of a chest hidden under the roadway. It was assumed that the chest of coins had been buried there in the perilous days of the civil war, and that the gradual sinking of the road and the weight of the passing cart had at last brought it again to the light of day.

FIND SILVER INGOTS.

In the year 1816 a most valuable deposit of treasure was revealed in the strangest fashion at Cuerdale, near Preston, in Lancashire. Some laborers were digging near the banks of the River Ribble when the pickaxe of one of them struck something harder than earth and more yielding than rock. On removing his pick he found transfixed at the end of it a large ingot of silver. Plying his tool with renewed vigor he soon discovered wealth, consisting of scores of silver ingots weighing in all over 1,000 ounces.

Similar fortune befell a couple of laborers who were digging in a ditch near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, when they unearthed an ancient chest full of coins of the days of the

AERONAUT'S EXPERIENCE

THE MOST PERILOUS VOYAGE HE EVER MADE.

Mr. Percival Spencer Tells of an Ascent He Made in India.

The name of Spencer is inalienably associated with ballooning—in fact, with any work associated, directly or indirectly, with aerial navigation. Mr. Percival Spencer has recently invented and completed the construction of a new airship, which has been on view at the Crystal Palace, London, and is destined to create some sensation and records when it is taken into the upper regions.

There are three Spencers: Percival, Stanley, and Arthur. All, in their individual ways, have performed "achievements," but the first-named, Percival, may be regarded as the head of the trio, and in the subject of this brief sketch.

The balloon and airship manufactory of the Spencers is situated at Highbury. It was there that our chat took place, says a writer in London Tit-Bits. There are two ways of entering the premises; the business side at the back (which may sound Hibernian, but let it pass), and the private side at the front. At the back is a large, long, lofty building, well lighted, and fitted with a gallery each end: this is the manufactory. You discern it at once through the medium of your olfactory nerves, there being a pungent odor of gas in the building. You also perceive balloons and airships in the making. On the outside wall, at the end of the building, is a large dial, on which the direction of the wind is indicated by a pointer. At the other end is an office. We cross a patch of green turf, pass along a corridor, through a doorway on the left, and we are in a well-appointed drawing-room and in the presence of

OUR GENIAL HOST.

What manner of man is he who is going to tell us of the most perilous voyage he ever made? Imagine, a short, square-shouldered, dapper little man of, say between forty and the half century of years. Rather pale face, bushy-brown beard trimmed to a point, well-shaped nose, and eyes which he habitually half-closes, and "focusses" skywards—force of habit. Wears "folders" and, when on duty, a kind of naval dress, with peak-cap, much decorated with gold braid. Speaks with a well-modulated voice, and in a deliberate, thoughtful manner. He is speaking now, so please give heed to him.

Tell you of the most perilous voyage I ever made?—thus Mr. Percival Spencer. Well, sit down, and I will relate how I got lost in India and was written down as dead. That was certainly my most perilous voyage.

I arranged to make a balloon ascent and parachute descent some years ago at Calcutta. Everything was prepared satisfactorily, and an enormous crowd of people—estimated at 250,000—assembled on the ground among the audience being Lord Lansdowne (then Viceroy), the late Lord William Berosford, Sir John Wilson (head of the police), and many Princes, Rajahs, and other noblemen of the Indian Empire.

Well, as the time drew near to make the ascent I discovered much to my annoyance, not to say consternation, that the carrying capacity of the balloon was not sufficient to convey both myself and the parachute into the air.

HERE WAS A PREDICAMENT!

I felt that I could not possibly disappoint so vast and so distinguished an assembly, yet it was equally impossible that I could carry out what I had arranged to do. After deliberating for a time, I decided to compromise. The people should not be wholly disappointed, for I would make an ascent with the balloon, minus the parachute.

BELIEFS OF THE MALAYS

ABSTAIN FROM MEAT AND DRINK FOR A MONTH.

Some of Their Superstitions Are Much Older Than Mohammedanism.

Many people in Singapore are more or less interested just now in the thirty days' fast, yearly undertaken by all followers of the Islam faith, says the Singapore Straits Times. In these days of modern luxuries and good living, it would seem an anomaly to reside in the midst of a people who rigorously abstain from meat and drink, from sunrise to sunset, during one entire month of the year. It is no easy matter for a native who is working all day in the broiling sun to do so without even moistening his lips with water. There have been cases known in which a Malay has been downright ill, yet refused to take medicine from his master, until assured over and over again that it would be Allah's will that he should cure his body by drinking that medicine.

Mohammedanism is nearly related to Christianity, inasmuch as it recognizes the miracles, teaching and Messiahship of Christ, and by means of the "Koran" it commands a very high state of morality to be observed, and has obtained a wonderful hold over the Malay race. The weather last week in Singapore appears to have been almost anomalous in this part. The fasting Malays were certainly not scorched by the heat of the sun, but they could re-echo the words of the Ancient Mariner, "Water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." Europeans sometimes find it hard to recognize the fact that the Malays have been converted to Mohammedanism, being before that believers in the Hindoo religion, and before that again, worshippers of Dyak idols.

A CURSORY INSPECTION

of the hideous wooden gods in Raffles Museum, and of the implements used by magicians in the Native States gives a very clear idea of the Malay's original upbringing.

Some of the old superstitions and folk lore still cling to the native here. For instance, they believe in a fabulous bird called the fintayu, and on his imagined longing for rain have founded a proverb which refers to people who are full of anxiety and despondent. They say, "As the jintayu awaits the rain," one would suppose the jintayu was fully satisfied this season.

Malays have very much the same ideas of bad and good luck signs as prevail in other countries. If one trips on the steps of his house or knocks his head against the lintel when starting for a journey he delays a day, if possible, for the accident portends death. Fearful ill luck will attend a native who starts on a journey in the rain, for the rain signifies tears; there must be many unlucky people in Singapore these days.

As a swarm of bees settling on or near a house in the home country brings good luck, so the result is the very opposite in Malay districts. A bird flying into a Malay house decidedly benefits the occupier, for, if caught, smeared with oil and commanded to fly away with all the ill luck and misfortunes of the house, all will be well.

The Malays possess a poetical nature, and like the Japanese regard the writing of poetry as an art to be aspired to by anybody.

SHORT COUPLETS

are their delight, especially those with a little moral meaning attached. One founded on the weather tends to comfort a person who has been badly treated: "Now it is wet, now it is fine. A day will come for retaliation." Then again, of love's they say: "As the owl sighs longingly for the moon." A young and pretty bride they speak of as being "Like a sarong not yet unfolded," an apt illustration when one thinks

quart. The illusion which makes the "tick" appear to be of a higher tone than the "tock" is produced by the fact that the former is sharper and more accentuated than the latter. The impact is more intensive and of shorter duration in producing the "tick" than in the "tock" which is caused by the vibration of a larger part of the cog, struck at an oblique angle.

"I" PRECEDES "O."

Not satisfied with having at last ascertained the causes of the difference in the acoustic properties of the "tick" and the "tock," Dr. Rosenbach desired to find out why the sounds accompanying the beats of the pendulum by common usage are called tick-tock and not tock-tick. As there is no noticeable difference in the length of the beats of the pendulum, there is no rhythmic reason for beginning with the "tick" instead of the "tock."

The investigator came to the conclusion that the word combination tick-tock is simply an imitative, onomatopoeical expression, coined after the manner of many similar words in different languages. He found that in nearly every case the syllable containing the "I" sound precedes that containing the "a" or "o" sound, as in pit a pat, tit for tat, tiptop, viraft, knick-knacks, teriktrack, pickpocket, sing-song.

GREATER EFFECTIVENESS.

As there is no logical reason for placing the syllable with the "I" sound first, Dr. Rosenbach is of the opinion that the order was dictated by considerations of a physiological and psychological nature. He believes that the syllable with the "I" sound is placed first, because the combination in that order is easier to pronounce and possesses greater acoustic effectiveness. The "I" being of a more explosive character is stronger for the "a" or "o" and for that reason is selected as the vowel of the accentuated first syllable.

That in pronouncing the combination the "tick" is given a higher tone than the "tock," although, according to the sounds of the clock's pendulum, of which the word is an imitation, it should be the opposite way, is accounted for, in Dr. Rosenbach's opinion not only by the general illusion that the "tick" of the pendulum is really higher than the "tock," but also by the desire to make the first syllable acoustically as effective and incisive as possible.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Faith defies fate.
Duty is always divine.
A muzzle is not a cure.
When a boy looks saintly send for a doctor.
The time to loast is when you don't need to.
The work of this life writes the lease of the next.
The best kind of hope is that which lends a hand.
He who cannot bear humility cannot wear honor.
An empty dignity is as valuable as a hollow dollar.
Hitch your wagon to a star, but don't sell your mule.
The man with a face that would sour milk will not save men.
The only effective prison bars are those we forge with our habits.
The soul with wings does not worry as to the stability of this world.
You cannot sanctify your sins by calling their consequences crosses.
It is no use praying against sin while you are sinning against prayer.
There are no curative properties in the religion that is taken as a dose.
You cannot move mountains of sin when standing on the molehill of conceit.
No man has a narrower outlook than he who is on the lookout for himself alone.
If you intend to praise God for eternity you had better practice on your neighbor in time.

than rock. On removing his pick he found transfixed at the end of it a large ingot of silver. Plying his tool with renewed vigor he soon discovered wealth, consisting of scores of silver ingots weighing in all over 1,000 ounces.

Similar fortune befell a couple of laborers who were digging in a ditch near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, when they unearthed an ancient chest full of coins of the days of the Stuarts. They took samples of the coins to a neighboring antiquary of wealth, who not only paid the men a large sum for their treasure, but purchased a score or more acres of land adjacent to the lucky ditch. And here the irony of fortune is well illustrated, for although the antiquary spent thousands of pounds in buying and excavating his land, not a single coin was discovered beyond those which a stroke of the spade had revealed.

This is the kind of trick fortune loves to play on designing man. Not very many years ago, when the thatched roof of an ancient cottage near Rinon was removed a rich nest of 5-guinea gold pieces was discovered hidden away under it. When the news of this treasure trove came to the ears of a neighboring land owner he was so fired by the lust of gold that he forthwith purchased a dozen similar cottages in the district and had them all pulled down, but not a solitary coin was found in exchange for the £3,000 the experiment cost him.

WARM-MINDED.

"Whew! but it seems good to get near a radiator!" exclaimed a man the other day, as he walked into the office of a friend.

"Warm enough now?" inquired his friend, a few moments later.

"Yes, all right now, but I was about frozen when I came in here," said he, still spreading his hands above the gilded pipes.

"That's funny," said the other, "there isn't a bit of heat in that radiator. We've been using the furnace this year."

WAS IT YOU?

"Somebody did a golden deed. Somebody proved a friend in need. Somebody sang a beautiful song. Somebody thought 'tis sweet to live. Somebody said, 'I'm glad to give.' Somebody fought a valiant fight. Somebody lived to shield the right. Was that somebody you?"

SAFELY OCCUPIED.

Jerry—"You never try to manage other people's business."

Joe—"No; it keeps me jumping to get enough business of my own to manage."



THE AERONAUT AND THE STARS
Said the aeronaut, in his balloon:
"I shall see all the stars very soon."
He was right, for he dropped.
And he saw when he stopped,
Three millions of stars and a moon.

HERE WAS A PREDICAMENT!
I felt that I could not possibly disappoint so vast and so distinguished an assembly, yet it was equally impossible that I could carry out what I had arranged to do. After deliberating for a time, I decided to compromise. The people should not be wholly disappointed, for I would make an ascent with the balloon, minus the parachute.

Accordingly, the latter was detached, and merely sitting in a rope swing—no car being used in parachute descents—I gave the signal to let go.

This was at a quarter to six in the evening. There is no twilight in India, and at six it was dark. I just had time to look at my aneroid barometer before the light failed. After that my whereabouts was purely a matter of guess-work to me. I had, prior to my starting, made certain calculations as to my ascent and descent, which, however, I had not confided to those below. These calculations went somewhat awry and accounted for the curious contretemps which ensued.

I had failed to notice that the balloon was not fully inflated, with the result that my voyage was considerably lengthened on account of the gas continuing to expand until the slack portion of the envelope was fully distended. I ascended to an altitude of 12,000 ft., and got into a very cold region. My feet and hands became numbed, and in order to restore my circulation I moved about briskly, climbing into the ring and down again and so on. I could not tell where I was, or whether I was

ASCENDING OR DESCENDING.

I settled the latter question, however, by a simple contrivance: I held a silk handkerchief out at arm's length, and, according to whether the breeze took it down or up, I was either ascending or descending. I was very gratified to find that the latter was the case, and that soon I experienced a welcome rise in the temperature.

As I continued to descend I heard the rush of water, and was apprehensive lest I should be falling into the Bay of Bengal. Happily these fears proved to be groundless, for the rushing noises proceeded from a number of tidal creeks in a district known as Sunderbuns, and which comprises the delta of the Ganges. In this swampy, alligator-infested district I landed. I was, however, fortunate in not encountering any fearsome monster, and was not long before I found a habitation. I could not speak the occupants' language, but by the aid of drawing pictures, making presents, etc., I was enabled to secure assistance for my return to Calcutta.

And what did I discover upon my return? Why, that during my three days' absence I had been confidently concluded dead. Self-styled authorities had put forward succinct and unanswerable arguments why it was impossible that I could be alive. And the newspapers printed graphic and glowing accounts of my brilliant career and its untimely ending. These I read, as you may suppose, with considerable interest, not to say piquancy. It is not often that a man is privileged to read his own obituary. I do not know how many people were really interested in my resuscitation, but joy appeared to be universal.

BABY'S CHANCE FOR LIFE.

Since 1891 the mortality among children less than one year old, in the city of Chicago, has decreased 60 per cent., and the health department of that city ascribes this remarkable result not so much to an improved milk supply, the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria, and similar causes, as to the work accomplished by women's clubs and other organizations in educating mothers in the hygiene of young children. This is believed to be the principal agency in improving the babies' chances for life.

are their delight, especially those with a little moral meaning attached. One founded on the weather tends to comfort a person who has been badly treated: "Now it is wet, now it is fine. A day will come for retaliation." Then again, of love's, they say: "As the owl sighs longingly for the moon." A young and pretty bride they speak of as being "like a sarong not yet unfolded," an apt illustration when one thinks of the bright colors of new sarongs.

It seems a pity that many would-be searchers into native folk lore and curious superstitions are so imbued with the idea that the Malay is, and always has been, a Mohammedan, that they think it practically useless to investigate, for the Mohammedan religion pure and simple leaves no room for these excrescences. In Singapore we see Malay cottages around us, here and there, yet few know the superstitions prevailing with regard to the building of these habitations. For instance, if the steps in front are by an unlucky chance placed exactly under the centre rafters, it will mean quarrels and fighting under the roof. A visitor to one of these dwellings must never lean against the steps when talking that would entail a funeral from the house. This weird notion arises from the fact that coffins are handed to men at the bottom of the steps.

HARMONY IN FLOWERS.

Bonquets for Every Little Ceremony in Japan.

The arrangement of flowers in Japan is not haphazard or left to chance, but everything about it is governed by artistic laws. There are certain flowers which are used for fete-days only; certain others which are absolutely prohibited by esthetic custom. A writer tells of the flower customs:

There are several styles of arrangement, each of which has a name, and the art of arranging flowers correctly is a regularly taught branch of learning. Vases in which to put the flowers or twigs are of infinite variety, and harmony between the vase and the flower is one of the first conditions to be observed.

There is a flower for each month and for each circumstance, happy or otherwise. Special bouquets are arranged for birthdays, deaths, for the first day of the eighth month, and for the hundred and one little ceremonies which are an integral part of Japanese life, and for which it would be a serious mistake to use the wrong flower.

The place which a bouquet should occupy in a room is also important, and it is usually put before the kakemono or painting which ornaments every well-furnished room in a Japanese house. There should always be harmony between the picture and the bouquet. Thus, before every painting by the famous artist Tceummei, who loved chrysanthemums should be placed a vase of these flowers.

It is not considered good taste to stand too near a vase of flowers. Three feet is a respectful distance from which to admire it. Appropriation should be expressed in a low voice, simply and quietly, the color of the flowers being first touched upon, and different expressions being suited to different tints.

RATHER DEEPLY.

"Does young Squiggles go much into society?"

"Not now. But he did when he first came here. He got into it about \$2,700, thanks to his pleasing manners and his power of touch."

SHORTER HOURS.

"And when you have got the number of hours in a working day down to the minimum, what then?" asked the manufacturer.

"Oh, then we'll go in for a 30-minute hour," remarked the walking delegate.

STRANGELY REMEMBERED

ODD WAYS OF KEEPING MEN'S MEMORIES GREEN.

Girls Dance Round Mr. Kill's Tomb—In Memory of Sir Francis Drake.

Few men have chosen a quaint or more picturesque way of keeping their memory fresh than a certain Mr. Knill, an eccentric Cornishman, who died a good many years ago at St. Ives. Once every four years, in accordance with his wishes, several young and pretty girls, all under the age of ten, dressed in white and with their hair curled, repair to the churchyard in which Mr. Knill's bones lie, and for 15 minutes dance round his tomb to the inspiring strains of a fiddle.

When this little salutary exercise is over the tenth psalm is sung, and children and spectators disperse. For this quaint ceremony, in memory of Mr. Knill, the children divide five pounds among them, the fiddler pockets a sovereign as his fee, and two aged widows, who may be said to act as mistresses of the ceremonies, receive a similar coin apiece.

Mr. William Glanville, who died a couple of centuries or so ago, and lies buried at Wootton, devised an equally ingenious method by which he would be pleasantly remembered, and a few local boys might put 40s. each in their pockets. Once a year youthful candidates present themselves at the churchyard and, with one hand resting on Mr. Glanville's tombstone, recite the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, all from memory; and when a boy has successfully survived this ordeal he must read the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians.

HERR SCHMIDT,

a well-known Berlin professor of languages, in the early part of last century left a sum of twenty marks annually to each boy under the age of sixteen who, standing at the foot of his grave, would recite the Apostles' Creed, without a mistake in Latin, Greek, French, and German; but, unhappily, his benevolent intention was frustrated by the fact that the professor left barely sufficient money to pay his debts and funeral expenses.

The memory of Sir Francis Drake is revived in Plymouth every year, at the Fyshyne Feast, in the following curious manner. The mayor proposes the toast, "To the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake," which is drunk in water. Then the empty goblets are filled with wine and again drained to the generous aspiration, "May the descendants of him who gave us water never want wine." Thus far three centuries the memory of the man who initiated the supply of pure water to Plymouth has been kept green.

In Oakham Castle may be seen hanging on the walls a remarkable collection of horse-shoes which rescue from oblivion an old Baron de Ferrers, who would otherwise have been forgotten centuries ago. This mediaeval baron established the custom that every peer who for the first time rode through Oakham should leave one of his horse's shoes to be preserved in the Castle; and this old custom has been observed, among other exalted persons, by Queen Elizabeth and

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

One of the most remarkable of all these devices of men who "want to be remembered" was that of an enthusiastic French angler, M. Chatagnon, who gave instructions in his will that his body should be cremated and his ashes preserved in an urn in a certain room in his favorite hostelry, that once every year the members of his angling club should engage in a fishing competition for prizes of his providing, and should spend the evening as his guests at a substantial banquet at the inn, the head of the table being

CLOSE FRIEND OF DICKENS

AMELIA THURSTON ACTED AS HIS AMANUENSIS.

She Speaks on the Methods and Manners of the Great Novelist.

There lies beyond the old Bushwick meadows, says the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, on the brow of a hill, the little straggling hamlet of Fort Mar. In this out-of-the-way spot lives a woman of advanced years. Her name is Amelia Thurston. A single glance at her denotes her a lady, born and bred. The home in which she lives is a humble one, but, for all that, more than one author of world-wide fame has paid his respects to that lowly cot.

The singular interest that attaches to this estimable woman is due to the fact that she was for many years intimately associated with Charles Dickens, and at one time his amanuensis.

The following interview with this accomplished woman is given to the public just as the words fell from her own lips, and is a true statement:

"I was born in Massachusetts, in the suburbs of Boston.

WENT TO SEE DICKENS.

"Very early in life I got hold of the words of Dickens and fell in love with them, particularly 'Sketches by Boz,' 'David Copperfield,' and 'Nicholas Nickleby.' They made such an impression upon my young mind that, though still a girl in my teens, I resolved to cross the water and know for myself personally the man whose works had so delighted me. Supplied by an indulgent father with plenty of money, I went with my maid to London, and there procured for myself comfortable apartments not far from old Bow Square church.

"It was autumn. The people were as yet largely out of town. Mr. Dickens was on the continent.

"I turned my back on myself and worked out this homesickness into a story of New England life, which I sent to Mr. Dickens as soon as he returned.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

"About this time unhappy rumors of domestic infelicity in Tavistock House crept out into the air, started by literary men who snarled enviously at the heels of the great writer. Added to such sorrows, which told upon him very perceptibly, were multiplied the incessant toil and social stress which greatly increased his daily cares. In spite of all these things, however, possibly the more because I was a girl, alone and unfriended in London, he took time to read my manuscript. To my great gratification and surprise he accepted it, and paid me liberally for it, and asked me to go on contributing to his magazine.

"Not long after this incident" in my life, Mr. Dickens sent me a note, inviting me to call upon him at his house on such a day and hour. Punctuality was one of the gods he worshipped. Not being much acquainted with the map of London, I went a round about way, arriving at his residence half an hour late. The butler informed me, much to my chagrin, that Mr. Dickens had waited for me half an hour, but had been obliged to go to his office and that would expect me on the same day and hour the following week. Once more a monstrous fog prevented him from reaching home in time to meet me, which brought a note of explanation and a renewed appointment.

SAW DICKENS AT LAST.

"The third attempt was successful, the man who of all others I most desired to meet, Charles Dickens, at last.

"Not long after I was surprised to receive a note from him informing me that he was coming to see me. I was living at that time near the West End, in a rather antiquated stone cottage. The day came and

A HOME OF LOST THINGS

LEFT BEHIND BY CARELESS OWNERS.

The London Police Care for a Remarkable Number of Articles.

If anyone wishes to realize what incredibly careless and obvious creatures we human beings are, he should pay a visit to one of the many lost property offices—at New Scotland Yard, Euston, King's Cross, and the other great railway stations—with which London is punctuated, and watch the ceaseless stream pour in of articles found derelict in cabs, omnibuses, and railway carriages.

And even more remarkable than the number of these articles is their odd variety. To forget a bag, an umbrella, or a pair of gloves on leaving a hansom is an act of oversight of which even the most careful man may be guilty once in a way; but it is difficult to see under what conditions a trombone or a set of false teeth could be overlooked, to say nothing of a pair of crutches, a saucepan, and an artificial leg.

But articles much stranger even than these have found their way to the lost property offices of London—notably, at Euston, a small silver-mounted coffin of ebony, surmounted by a grinning skull resting on crossbones; at Broad street a so-called fossilized giant, more than twelve feet high and with a chest five and a half feet in girth; a fine and stalwart baboon not much under four feet in height at Waterloo; and at Cannon street a wailing infant who at this present moment is serving in the King's navy.

GOOD FOR CABMEN.

As is perhaps pretty generally known, any cabman or conductor who finds abandoned property in his cab or omnibus is bound, under a penalty of £10, to take such property within twenty-four hours to the nearest police station; and apart from his natural honesty he has strong inducement to obey this demand of the law, for it ensures him a substantial reward for his trouble. It is by no means an unknown thing for a cabman to purchase a hansom and a couple of horses with the reward paid to him for restoring to its owner a fat pocketbook, a bag of gold, or a casket of jewels.

How people contrive to forget articles of such value passes understanding; but once a bag containing money and securities to the value of £3,500 was brought to the office by a cabman, who had the gratification of receiving 100 golden sovereigns as the reward of his honesty; and in another case jewellery worth £3,000 was found lying ownerless on a seat on the outside of an omnibus.

REWARD IS REGULATED.

These exceptional rewards are left to the discretion of the Commissioners of Police; but on all lost property up to the value of £10 the discoverer is entitled to a reward of 2s. 6d. in the pound for all articles except money and jewellery, and for these he receives 3s in the pound, with a minimum reward, however small the worth of the article recovered, of 1s. When the article is taken by a cabman or conductor to the police station, a receipt for it is handed to him, the article is carefully tied up with red tape, and a label is attached to it and sealed.

Thus every day from all parts of the metropolis the streams of lost property flow to the central office on the Embankment, where the articles are received, classified, and stored by a competent staff, consisting of ten men—four constables, a couple of sergeants, three inspectors, and a superintendent—and here they await the claims of their owners.

It is considered a poor year which does not yield 30,000 of these lost articles, or an average of nearly 600 a week, of which quite a quarter come

DWARFS OF NEW GUINEA

RECENTLY DISCOVERED RACE OF SMALL PEOPLE.

Marsh Dwellers of Ape-like Appearance—Still in the Stone Age.

Two reports have been received from the ex-Administrator of British New Guinea, Sir Francis Winter, and the present acting administrator, Mr. Robinson, describing the extraordinary native tribes which these officials have discovered during their journeys into the interior of the new possessions of the commonwealth. Sir Francis Winter's report gives to the world details concerning the dwarf Aghai-ambo tribe. This remarkable race was found in an extensive tract of fen country near the Musa river, a watercourse between the Mambara river and Cape Nelson. This is Sir Francis' story of his discovery towards the end of last year: USED TO SOFT GROUND.

"The Aghai-ambo have, for a period that extends back beyond native tradition, lived in this swamp. They never leave their morass, and the Barugi assured us that they are not able to walk properly on hard ground, and that their feet soon bleed if they try to do so. After much shouting a man and a woman of the dwarf tribe came towards the explorers.

The man was, for a native, middle-aged. His feet were short and broad and very thin and flat, with, for a native, weak-looking toes. This last feature was still more noticeable in the woman, whose toes were long and slight, and stood out rigidly from the foot, as if they possessed no joints. The feet of both the man and the woman seemed to rest on the ground something like wooden feet would do.

SKIN HUNG LOOSE.

"The skin above the knees of the man was in loose folds, and the sinews and muscles around the knee were not well developed. I had a good view of our visitor while he was standing sideways towards me, and in figure and carriage he looked to be more ape-like than any human being I have seen."

Elsewhere in his report Sir Francis tells of another dwarf tribe, the Korobafia, whose chief measured only 4 feet 3 inches in height, and 26 inches round the chest. This little nobleman dwells with his people on the upper reaches of the Kumusi river; he is declared to be "a staunch supporter of the Government."

DEEP SPEAR PITS.

"Mr. Robinson stumbled upon a member of a tribe quite new to the expedition. He was small of stature, his hair was bound in long, stiff tails, and covered in a fool's cap of native cloth, the narrow end of which was allowed to fall down his back. Wherever we traversed a track our scout disclosed spear pits 6 ft. in depth, the mouths cunningly concealed with a covering of twigs, earth, and leaves, furnished with spears with the points uppermost, ready to transfix the stranger who might fall into the pit.

"These natives, moreover, have a trick of planting small foot spears in the way, concealed by a few leaves, at such an angle that they will strike the foot of the passer by. The natives here were of good stature and warlike. I saw no evidence of steel formidable spears, shields, and stone clubs."

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

An advantage of the steam turbine engine over the reciprocating type has been developed after a year's test in Switzerland. The turbine ran 7,000 hours, with only five and one-half hours spent in repairs.

The nitrate mines of Chile, which furnished the world's supply of that

thusiastic French angler, M. Chatagnon, who gave instructions in his will that his body should be cremated and his ashes preserved in an urn in a certain room in his favorite hostelry, that once every year the members of his angling club should engage in a fishing competition for prizes of his providing, and should spend the evening as his guests at a substantial banquet at the inn, the head of the table being graced by the urn.

It was a German Boniface, Herr Holz, who left a sum of two thousand marks to provide a band to play his favorite airs once a year over his grave on the anniversary of his death; but as the members of the band refreshed themselves not wisely, and much too well, at the testator's expense, and as the airs were by no means in keeping with the solemnity of a churchyard, it was found necessary to forbid the performance.

Still more peculiar was the posthumous fame sought by an eccentric balladist in New York, Mr. H. P. Halliday, who left \$5,000, the yearly interest of which was to be divided equally among all such maiden ladies of an admitted minimum age of forty as care to spend half an hour by my grave on the anniversary of my death dressed in deep mourning, and deploring the vanities and follies of their sex."—London Tit-Bits.

TEACHING SCHOOL IN PERSIA

Mr. Wilfrid Sparrow Describes An Amusing Scene.

Persian servants are always summoned and addressed by their masters as "children." When Mr. Wilfrid Sparrow became tutor to the children of the royal family of Persia he was greatly amused by the daily customs of the little princes. He tells of his first day in the school-room:

We were in the middle of a lesson when Akbar Mirza, the magnificent, laying down his pen and taking off his spectacles, complained of the heat, which was one hundred and five degrees in the shade. "It is too hot, yes, sair," he said.

I made no reply, whereupon he resumed his work; but in a moment he lifted up his voice once more. This time his tone was loud and imperious. "Bachaha" (child)! he cried.

To my amazement, in stepped the stately general, and stood in an attitude of grave humility at a respectful distance, his head bowed and his hands folded at the waist. "Ab-i-khmerdan" (drinking water)! was Akbar's word, and smart the sarp's action. Out he went, and back he came with a silver teapot in his hand. Very solemnly and slowly he went the round of the class, and raising the spout to each thirsty little mouth in turn, waited in patient silence until the imperial thirst had been quenched. While one little prince was being served his neighbor, eyeing the silver nippie, sucked his lips in anticipation of the refreshing draft. As for me, it was mine to revel in the humor of the scene, which was followed soon after by an interlude in which our friend, the major, in full dress, was summoned by Bahram Mirza, the imperious, to clean his slate.

These interruptions tickled my sense of humor, undoubtedly, but they achieved a more useful end than that. They were the means of showing me that the first thing I should have to teach these youthful Kajars was not modern languages nor mathematics nor science, but rather the first principles of self-help, self-reliance, self-dependence.

HER OPINION.

Mrs. Hatterson—"Do you believe that charity begins at home?"

Mrs. Catterson—"Never! I don't believe in letting your husband spend all you have."

SAW DICKENS AT LAST.

"The third attempt was successful, the man who of all others I most desired to meet, Charles Dickens, at last.

"Not long after I was surprised to receive a note from him informing me that he was coming to see me. I was living at that time near the West End, in a rather antiquated stone cottage. The day came and with it Mr. Dickens, on time to the minute.

"We sat and talked, as he outlined a series of researches into the different phases of London life. This was to be my study of human nature. I accepted his suggestions and spent years in following them out, reporting to him as I progressed each new find.

"In this way I came to know Mr. Dickens very well, often acting at last as his amanuensis and assistant. He wrote carefully, slaughtered mercilessly and made many changes.

HOW HE LIVED.

"Mr. Dickens lived frugally, dressed soberly, worked methodically. He wore no jewelry save in a parsimonious way. He despised the shams of ostentatious vulgarity. He was a modest man. He never talked either about himself or his books, save when others introduced the subject, and then very gingerly. Honest praise pleased him, but indiscriminate flattery disgusted him.

"The most beautiful part of Mr. Dickens' life has never been known, to any extent, and therefore has never had justice done it. I refer to his great noble heart and the sympathy he poured out for the poor and the unfortunate.

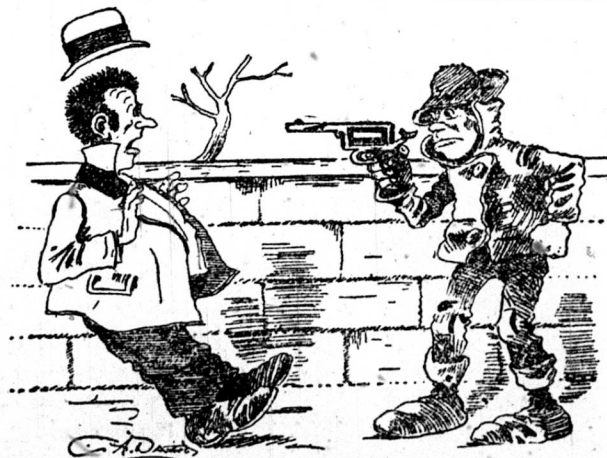
SLANDERS HASTENED DEATH.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that the prolonged reports of his domestic affairs, coupled with other unkindly animadversions, wore upon his sensitive nature and hastened his death. During it all, Mr. Dickens, in spite of the oft-repeated entreaty of his friends, remained absolutely silent, never once conceding to deny a single unkind accusation. He once said to me in a moment of temporary depression:

"We must know everything before we can pass an opinion upon anything."

"He always leaned towards mercy, probably because he had been so unmercifully treated by a certain class of envious men who sought to confine his powers within the role of the mere caricaturist, but the furious onslaught of mediocrity surged against this human rock in vain and fell back with a hiss into foam. Yes, devoutly do I bless God for my personal knowledge of the life and character of Charles Dickens."

When a man takes his wife out to dinner and insists on her having champagne it is a sign he is going to be out the next night and would like to dodge a scene about it.



Footpad—I said hands up! Not hairs up!

property flow to the central office on the Embankment, where the articles are received, classified, and stored by a competent staff, consisting of ten men—four constables, a couple of sergeants, three inspectors, and a superintendent—and here they await the claims of their owners.

It is considered a poor year which does not yield 30,000 of these lost articles, or an average of nearly 600 a week, of which quite a quarter come in on Mondays. It is interesting to note that of every 1,000 of these articles, roughly 460 are sticks and umbrellas, eighty-seven are purses, seventy-five bags of one kind or another, twenty-three are field or opera glasses, and five are watches; and of every 1,000 on an average 530 are restored to the owners.

ENEMIES, YET FRIENDS.

Triumph of Human Fellowship Over Bitter Business of War.

Two instances of human brotherhood between foes of different nations are related by Mr. Joseph Elkinton in his book on the Doukhobors. The stories were told him by a veteran of the Crimea, Ivan Mahortov, who fought for the Czar.

During the siege of Sebastopol, when the batteries on each side were decimating the ranks of the other, at least three times he heard men of the enemy saying, "Brethren, Russians, don't hit—fire aside," and the Russians responded, "Fire aside, brother."

"After this," said the old man, with tears in his eyes, "there was no more such carnage, and would to God that men and angels might never witness such awful work again!"

The other instance of the humanity which will ever assert itself while men, even when the grim destiny of war compels them to act as destroyers, came to Mahortov's personal knowledge in this way:

The commander of his ship detailed him to visit a small detachment of the crew, who had been stationed on the land to raise vegetables in a certain ravine. Three of the Russian sailors had been captured by the English. Mahortov, taking tremendous risks,—for it was in the heat of the war,—stole through three picket-lines at night.

One of his brethren found him secreted in the bush near the station, and threw his arms about Mahortov's neck. Mahortov asked if they had any food, and received this surprising answer: "Oh, yes, the English send us coffee, bread and butter in the morning, and the same food they have themselves twice a day besides this. And they tell us, 'Don't be afraid; we won't harm you. It is only the governments that are guilty in this business.'"

It takes two to fill a family jar.

Of the many human buds, but few ever bloom successfully.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

An advantage of the steam turbine engine over the reciprocating type has developed after a year's test in Switzerland. The turbine ran 7,000 hours, with only five and one-half hours spent in repairs.

The nitrate mines of Chile, which furnished the world's supply of that fertilizer, yielded one and a quarter million tons last year, which furnished work for 23,000 men.

A contract for building a steamer of 6,000 tons was recently made by a great English shipbuilder at the rate of \$26.75 per ton. This is probably the lowest price that has ever been quoted or accepted for a properly equipped cargo steamer, and is but little more than half what would have been asked for such a vessel two years ago.

The inhibitory measures of Germany against the importation of American cattle and meat products have greatly advanced the price of meat in the country. In consequence of this the consumption of fresh, dried, and salted fish has largely increased. A Hamburg company has opened a depot and packing houses at Matarieh-Menzalen, Egypt, for the curing and shipping of eels caught in the Nile and affluents.

Foreign automobile manufacturers are now interesting themselves in fast gasoline boat building. A scheme which the London Times report characterizes as matured is for a boat propelled through the water so fast and of a shape "so cleverly devised that instead of cutting through the water it will skim over it, thus reducing water friction to an absolute minimum." It is believed that it will obtain a rate of fifty miles an hour, but the astonishing pace of thirty-five miles an hour may be regarded as a certainty.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Denial brings delight.

Sins confessed are half conquered. A man is highest when he is humblest.

A light heart is a lighthouse for hearts.

Religion is never worn out by everyday use.

Triumph is simply the perfect tense of trial.

Grumbling puts spurs to the steed of trouble.

An empty head never has room for new ideas.

Heavenly bread is never blessed until it is broken.

Borrowed faith is worthless as religious capital.

The man with a message always has an audience.

A straight creed can never cover a crooked character.

A man's greatness is seen in his recognition of goodness.

Truth cannot be expressed where sincerity is suppressed.

The sermon that is easy to deliver is often hard to digest.

When a man is holy he will not need a certificate to the fact.

The blows against sin that count are not made with the mouth.

The true preacher does not have to wait for a pulpit to be opened to him.

Ten cents worth of help will make more religion than a dollar's worth of argument.

When a man begins to edit the bible to suit himself, it is time to audit his accounts to protect yourself.

Some people hang outside like icicles from the roof of the church and then complain that the church is cold.

Mamma—"How cruel, Eleanor, to hurt the poor little worm." Eleanor—"But he looked so lonely, mamma, an' I just cut him in two so's he's have company, an' the two of him wriggled off together jus' as happy as possible."

A SNAP IN BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS.

To clear the balance of our Boys' Overcoats and Reefers we have marked them away down:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 5.00 Overcoats now | \$3.25 |
| 5.50 Overcoats now | 3.50 |
| 6.00 Overcoats now | 4.00 |
| 7.50 Overcoats now | 5.00 |
| 9.00 Overcoats now | 6.00 |
| 2.75 Reefers now | 2.00 |
| 4.00 Reefers now | 2.90 |
| 4.50 Reefers now | 3.25 |

18 MEN'S HEAVY FRIEZE OVERCOATS

to clear at greatly Reduced Prices.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt dispatch.

All kinds of Grain
purchased at the
Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,
Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses,
Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 800 ACRES

TRAVELLING GOODS

Dress Suit Cases.

We have a fine array of Dress Suit cases.
See our Window Exhibit.

FROM---\$2.50 to \$8.50.

Telescopes and Club Bags too, Cheap.

TRUNKS.

We can supply you with a Trunk, that will stand railway journeys. They get rough handling generally, but we never hear a complaint. They are made to stand the strain.

FROM---\$1.50 to \$10.00.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, coats but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

310 students enrolled last year—184 young ladies and 126 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$100 won in 1901 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ, Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 2nd 1903.

For illustrated circulars, Address
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

—MAKE—

YOUR HENS LAY

BUY YOUR

Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from

JOY & PERDY

Business Suits

Full of character and solidity—conservative—correct. Suits with that simple elegance that appeals to all well-dressed business men—

\$12.00 UP.

The fabrics are strictly pure wool. The Suits exceptionally well tailored.

Merchant Tailor, **James Walters**, Napanee.
One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Keep your stock in good health by using **Cermetac Stock Food and Worm Powders** sold by **R. J. WALES**.

Oriental Take Notice

The next meeting of the Oriental Order of Humility will be held in the lodge rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, on Monday evening Feb. 8th, at 8 o'clock. There will be a moon feast and refreshments for the novices. All Orientals are requested to be present. Don't forget the date.

Sap pans, sap buckets. Prospects are good for syrup and sugar. Order your outfit in time from **BOYLE & SON**.

A Social Entertainment.

will be held on Friday, Feb. 12th, in the Western Methodist Church, under the auspices of the St. Andrews Brotherhood and their friends, in honor of the Pioneers of the Church. Good programme and refreshments. Particulars and programme later.

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza,
A. WILLIS.

--USE--

Laxative Cold Capsules
for

GRIPPE

Prepared at
The Medical Hall,
FRED. L. HOOPER.

Needed a Change.

When the tired man entered the office says the Philadelphia "Ledger," he told the doctor he did not know what ailed him, but he needed treatment; he was pretty well worn out.

The physician put on his eye-glasses looked at the man's tongue, felt his pulse, sounded his chest, and listened to the beating of his heart. "Same old story!" exclaimed the doctor, who was of the new school of fresh air. "Man can't live hived up in an office or house No use trying. Now I could make myself a corpse, as you are doing by de-grees, if I sat down here and did not stir."

"I—" began the patient.
"You must have fresh air," broke in the doctor. "You must take long walks and brace up by staying out-of-doors. Now I could make a drug store out of you and you would think I was a smart man, but my advice to you is to walk

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.
14-16 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Repairs are now complete at Close's Mills. Will grind as usual, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like all grists in before noon, while steam is on.

JAS. A. CLOSE,
Chambers, Ont.

For Sale.

M. H. Fralick has some of those great big black Minorca Cockerals for sale. Good breeders.

M. H. FRALICK,
South Napanee Poultry Yards.

Brockville, Feb. 1—A few days ago Chief Adams received a card from Chief Rankin, of Napanee, saying that he held a warrant for the arrest of F. Feld, a Jew fur peddler, charged with fraudulent transactions in disposing of a number of worthless coonskin coats. Chief Adams while on the street spied his man and immediately placed him under arrest. He had just struck town from the west and was on his way to Montreal. He told the chief that his name was not Feld, but Goldstein. Word was sent to Napanee of his arrest, and on Saturday Constable Huff came here and returned immediately with his man.

1904

We will commence the year by offering a large consignment of Tea Sets of 44 pieces in white and gold, blue and gold, green and gold, pink band and gold lined, etc., etc., at prices never before offered in Napanee, until all cleaned out.

THE CONALL COY.

On Sunday Evening Next.

A Mass Meeting, in the interest of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance, will be held in the Western Methodist Church at 8.15 o'clock. An address will be given by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, Provincial Secretary.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing,

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cressden tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Nickle-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickel Trays and Chaffing Dishes. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The late Mr. J. B. Melver of Kingston left \$20,000 to be divided between Queen's University and Kingston General Hospital after the death of his sister.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes and Handles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Patten and Perry's Company, in "Jerry from Kerry" at the opera house on Friday evening last was attended by only a fair audience. The performance is a bright clean musical farce comedy, and is a laugh producer from beginning to end. Every member was a star in his or her part and refined and pleasing. They carry a fine band, and their orchestra was first class. A return date would be welcomed by our theatre people.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

The Bay of Quinte Railway company has been served with an injunction by the C. P. R. company restraining the former from doing any work upon the property of the latter, at Tweed. The injunction was issued by the C.P.R. on the ground that the plans filed with the railway committee of the privy council by the Bay of Quinte railway company do not correspond with the actual survey made. The trouble is over the crossing of the C. P. R. tracks.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate: these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and herbs that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

BUY YOUR

**Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from**

JOY & PERRY.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET. NAPANEE.

Lennox Farmer's Institute.

A Supplementary Meeting of the Lennox Farmers Institute will be held at Adolphustown on Wednesday, Feb. 10th, afternoon and evening. Delegates are E. C. Drury Crown Hill, Simcoe Co. and R. C. Fowler, Emerald, Amherst Island. 7b.

Lived and Unlived Mitts.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A. S. Kimmery will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar St. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2 10 per 100. 1 bay clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

Late E. W. Rathbun's Will.

The will of the late E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, has been probated. The estate is entered at \$216,825 and the executors named are Bunella Rathbun, E. W. Rathbun, H.M.M. Rathbun and Charles A. Millener.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott. 211f Proprietor.

Wedding Bells

A very interesting event occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Al. Loyst, Bay Bay, on Wednesday evening 27th, it being the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Ethel, to Mr. Frank Bygott, of Adolphustown. Rev Mr. Farnsworth performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride looked charming in a beautiful white silk waist and blue broadcloth skirt trimmed with white buttons, and was assisted by Miss Nellie Lloyst. Hayburn, while the groom was attended by Mr. Overton Robin, Adolphustown. After a sumptuous wedding supper the guests were pleasantly entertained for a few hours. The bride and groom left on the two o'clock train for Ottawa. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful pearl brooch and to the bridesmaid was a heavy gold pin. The presents were numerous and costly, one from her mother being a present of \$75, in cash.

several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV EDWARD A WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Smallpox at Tweed.

There is another case of smallpox at Tweed. About three weeks ago a young man named Green married into a house where there had been smallpox and although the quarantine had been raised for some time and everything was supposed to be all right, the groom contracted smallpox and is now down with the disease.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in other lines of Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

THE WARDENS' SUPPER.

The members of the county council, the county officials, and representatives of the town, and Press, assembled in the Campbell House, on Wednesday evening last to attend the banquet given by Mr. R. W. Paul, the newly elected warden of the county. The supper was all that could be desired, the viands choice, and the tables prettily decorated. After the good things provided had been done full justice to, the glasses were filled, and the chairman, Mr. G. F. Rutten, proposed the health of the King, which was answered by all present singing "God Save The King." The Toast "Our Law Makers," was responded to by Mr. M. S. Madole, Mayor of Napanee, in a short, but well chosen, speech, and Mr. Hiram Keach followed with a few appropriate remarks. The proceedings were here enlivened by a short address by Mr. W. J. Shannon. The third toast "Our Law Keepers," was ably responded to by His Honor Judge Madden, and Messrs Sheriff Hawley and W. P. Deroche. The toast, "Our Host," "For he's a jolly good fellow," was answered by Mr. Paul with a short address expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by his fellow members of the council in electing him as their warden and expressing the hope that his relations with the people of the county will be both pleasant and profitable to all parties. "Those who tax us" was replied to by a number of the members of the county council, and Messrs. W. G. Wilson and Irvine Parks. "The Ladies" is always a favorite subject with Mr. John T. Grange who replied to this toast. Needless to say his remarks were listened to with pleasure. "The Chairman" was proposed by vice chairman, Mr. Madole, and neatly responded to by Mr. G. F. Rutten, after which the very pleasant evening came to a close.

Jnequal Eyes.



Do you see equally well with both eyes?

If not, both may be defective.

One certainly is.

Have them properly examined.

We prescribe glasses only when absolutely necessary and guarantee satisfaction. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

and have arrived up in an once or twice. No use trying. Now I could make myself a corpse, as you are doing by degrees, if I sat down here and did not stir."

"I—" began the patient. "You must have fresh air," broke in the doctor. "You must take long walks and brace up by staying out-of-doors. Now I could make a drug store out of you and you would think I was a smart man, but my advice to you is to walk walk, walk."

"But, doctor—" interrupted the man. "Now, my dear man, don't argue the question. Just take my advice. Take long walks every day—several times a day—and get your blood into circulation."

"But my business—" said the patient.

"Of course, your business prevents it, everybody says that. Just change your business so you will have to walk more. By the way, what is your business?"

"I'm a letter-carrier," meekly replied the patient.

Herbageum.

Now is the time to feed it to your cows and poultry you will get it back four fold. BOYLE & SON, Agts.

AN OLD COLD

Is Chronic Catarrh—The Worst Disease Known.

Summer and winter, spring and autumn, catarrh ceases not to afflict a large per cent. of the inhabitants of this country. But it is especially during the winter season that catarrh does its most deadly work. Every cold wave, every wintry blizzard, every storm of sleet, snow or rain adds thousands to the annual list of victims of chronic catarrh.

Peruna used promptly to protect against and cure colds is a safeguard against all catarrhal diseases of winter.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on Chronic Catarrh in its different phases and stages.

An Engagement Extraordinary.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London "Telegraph," a determined suitor recently found a new way of using the motor-car for matrimonial purposes. The object of his affection was willing to wed him, but her parents were obdurate. He pretended to give up hope, and to be reconciled to the idea of being merely a friend of the family, and he took out the girl and her father for an automobile drive to Havre. At a dangerous part of the road he suddenly put on full speed, and the car sprang away at a terrific rate. The girl sat still and showed no fear, but her terrified father shouted to the man who wanted to be his son-in-law to stop. "Consent to my marriage with your daughter" was all the motorist replied. Still the car tore along, and if any obstacle had appeared in the road at least three fatalities would have occurred. "Stop! We shall all be killed!" the girl's father continued to cry. "Most certainly we shall," said the determined young man, grimly; if you don't consent at once I am going to send the machine into the ditch, and at this rate that means quick death." As he spoke he imparted violent lurches from side to side to the car. "I consent!" gasped the now vanquished parent. Immediately the car slowed down, and the rest of the journey was done at a steady touring pace. But during the motor's previous mad career a policeman had jotted down its number. When the girl's father, to whom the machine belongs, appeared in court to answer to the summons, his future son-in-law accompanied him, and looked exceedingly pleased with himself. When a fine of sixteen francs was imposed the younger man said he would pay it himself with pleasure. He condescended to the magistrate that the day has been named.

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effects. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts."



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

| Going West. | 12:07 a.m. | Going East. | 7:07 a.m. |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| " | 3:33 a.m. | " | 7:43 a.m. |
| " | 10:59 a.m. | " | 12:25 p.m. noon |
| " | 1:15 p.m. | " | 12:48 p.m. noon |
| " | 4:39 p.m. | " | 6:40 p.m. |
| " | 8:11 p.m. | " | |

†Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-1y

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Spec-
ialist at Pittsburgh,
Pa., 1884 to 1887, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,
from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and
treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT,
and SKIN DISEASES.
HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS,
etc., removed permanently.
Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by
electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments
used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17TH.

The manager of the "Jerry from Kerry"
company, while in Tweed recently, left
about \$300 under the bed tick. He placed
it there at night when he retired, but for-
got it in the morning. The money was
found by the chambermaid and handed to
the hotel proprietor, who sent it to Deser-
onto where the company played last Satur-
day evening. This company is evidently
making money or the manager would never
be guilty of carrying that amount around
with him.

**Genuine American and
Canadian Coal Oil.**
MADOLE & WILSON.

QUICK RELIEF COUGH BALSAM

Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe and
Bronchitis

25 CENTS at

Wallace's Drug Store.

Table Cutlery, Carving Sets, Rogers' Sil-
ver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons—
something we can guarantee first-class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Eat what you like.—Give the dig-
estive organs some work to do. These func-
tioned exercise as much as any part of the
human anatomy, but if they're delicate,
give them the aid that Dr. Van Stan's
Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat
anything that's wholesome and palatable—
60 in a box, 35 cents—8

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT

BUT PLENTY OF

**The Best
AMERICAN COAL OIL**

—at—

Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

A Heavy Fine.

Tuesday morning, a few peddler, named
Felde, brought before Magistrate Daly and
fined \$50 and costs, in all \$61.00, for
having in his possession some raw mush-
rat furs, which at this season of the year
is unlawful. He was arrested at Brock-
ville by Chief Adams, and on Saturday
Constable Huff went down and brought
him to town. When arrested he said his
name was not Felde, but Goldstein. Some
time ago he was in trouble here and depos-
ited a cash bond for his appearance, but
he never showed up when wanted and his

Anecdotal.

Mrs. Dieraell once said to an aston-
ished circle in an English country house:
"Dizzy has the most wonderful moral
and political courage, but he has no phys-
ical courage. I always have to pull the
string of his shower bath."

It is related that a woman, who visited
the British Museum recently, said to an
attendant: "I have been looking about
for a skull of Oliver Cromwell. Have
you no skull of Cromwell here?" "No
madam," the attendant answered. "How
very odd," she exclaimed; "they have a
fine one in the museum at Oxford."

In the "Memoir" of Robert Chambers
by his brother William, is a delightful
allusion to Peebles, their birthplace, and
a spot ever warm in the loving memory
of Scotch residents. One of these, a man
who had lived there all his life, was
enabled by some uplift of fortune to
visit Paris. When he came back his
townsmen gravely gathered about him
"Noo," said one, while the others lis-
tened, "tell us about it," "Paris," he
began, "a' things considered, is a won-
derful place. But still Peebles for plea-
sure."

"Ollie" James, the giant from Ken-
tucky, who is now a member of Congress
was making a political speech. "I want
to ask you a question," shouted a man
in the rear of the hall. "Well, my
friend," asked Mr. James, blandly, "what
is it?" "I want you to tell this gather-
ing what is the difference between Gro-
ver Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt?"
"Nothing simpler," replied Mr. James.
"Mr. Cleveland is too sedate to hunt,
and Mr. Roosevelt is too restless to
fish."

Walking home from school the other
day some children were discussing the
perfection and usefulness of their respec-
tive fathers. "My father's the best man
in the world," said one little girl; "he is
a minister. He makes people go to
church." "Mine is the best," piped up
another; "he's a doctor. He makes sick
people well so they can go to church." Three
or four more enlarged upon the
benefit the world derived from their
fathers, when finally a sweet, blue-eyed
little girl said: "My papa's the best of
all. He's a poet." "A poet," said another,
in sympathetic surprise; "why, a poet
isn't a profession! It's a disease!"

One evening, during his recent visit to
England, Rear-Admiral Charles S. Cotton
was entertained at dinner. Among
the other guests were the Bishop of Dur-
ham, a clergyman noted for his wit, and
a millionaire manufacturer, a stout man
with a loud, coarse laugh, who ate and
drank a good deal, and who cracked
every little while a stupid joke. He did
not know the bishop from Adam, but
seeing his clerical garb, he decided he
must be a parson, and that here was a
chance for him to poke a little fun at
the parson's trade. "I have three sons,"
he began, in a loud tone, nudging his
neighbor and winking toward the bishop
—"three fine lads. They are in trade."
I had always said that if I ever had a
stupid son I'd make a parson of him." The
millionaire roared out his discordant
laugh, and the Bishop of Durham said to
him, with a quiet smile: "Your father
thought differently from you, eh?"

It is the custom in Abyssinia for all
foreign missions to bring presents to
King Menelik. The French, some years
ago, brought a lot of Parisian mechani-
cal toys—sheep that squeaked, pigs that
ran about on their hind legs, and dolls
that talked. They thought such things
would be certain to tickle the fancy of
a dusky king. Menelik looked at them
for a moment with disgust and rage,
then he thrust them aside. "Do you
think," he asked, "that I am a child or
a savage, that I should delight in toys?"
The Russian and English emissaries
showed a truer insight into his character.
They brought him Mauser pistols, revolv-
ers, and the latest and best rifles they
could buy. He was delighted. "These
are gifts worthy to be received by a
warrior and a king," he declared. The
influence of the Russians and English
over Menelik dates from that lucky inci-
dent, but the French have always been
badly represented at his court. After
Kitchener's victory at Omdurman, the
French at Addis Abeba assured Menelik
that the English had been beaten, with
the loss of 16,000 men. When he heard
the truth later, that Kitchener had

Our ECONOMY SALE

During the past three weeks, notwithstanding stormy days, we have reduced
our winter stock very much. Inventory of stock is over and we find still a lot we want
to sell. Fur, Jackets, Skirts, Heavy Dress Goods, Blankets, Underwear, etc. We
therefore continue this sale another week. New goods being piced in stock marked at
sale prices.

FUR GOODS AT 20 PER CENT. OFF
JACKETS & CAPES AT 20 PER CENT OFF
TRIMMED MILLINERY AT HALF PRICE
UNTRIMMED HATS AT 25c AND 50c,

regularly sold for \$1.00 to \$1.50.

New goods in Skirts, Lacos, Trimmings, Whitewear, Curtains placed in stock
this week.

A Dress Goods Cut.

54 inch Homespun Suitings, regular 75c
for 58c.

54 inch Scotch and Irish Tweed Suitings,
regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 for \$1.00.

Dress Trimmings.

Appliques and Gimps—the very latest
ideas. Pick of our stock this coming week
at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Fancy Waistings.

Wool, Alpaca, and Silk and Wool—all
selling this week at a cut rate—only one of
a pattern.
Waist lengths \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Notions and Novelties.

New belts. New ties.
New silk collars.
All the new styles Linen Collars.

A NEW SAFETY PIN.

Mcraill's Special Safety Pin—very thin—
covered ends, opens from either side, don't
catch. Just the pin for thin and fine
fabrics. Assorted, 10c per box.

Hand Bags, Purses.
Ribbons at this counter all the latest.
Butterick Patterns in stock. Mailed to
any address upon receipt of price.

New Dress Skirts.

Three special numbers this week:
Homespun Skirts, full sizes, black, navy
or oxford, \$2.39.

Fine broadcloth correct skirts, finely
tailored \$5.00 each.

A Cut in Waists.

Odd lines only a few of one style or kind.

Waists at 25c. Waists at 30c.

Waists at 50c. Waists at 75c.

Waists at \$1.00.

Each lot is regular value for double or
nearly double the present advertised prices.

**Silk Waists for one week at
20 per cent. Discount.**

Housekeepers Opportunity Now.

As you know cotton goods have advanced very heavily, therefore when present
stocks are out the increase will have to be paid. Buy now.

**Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons,
Cotton Blankets.**

Buy them now at old prices.

Window shades—at old rate.
Two special lots fine blinds, lace trimmed, and lace and insertion trimmed, at
75c each, worth 75c full sizes.
Curtain Poles, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains and Chenille Curtains at special prices.

Corsets 50c.

New bias gore straight front Corset

50c, 75c, \$1.00

White or Drab all sizes.

Undressed Kid Gloves.

For stormy weather and winter. Undres-
sed Kid Gloves are best and warmest. We
sell all the Alexandria Kid Gloves—blacks,
moles or greys. Double Coupons with Kid
Gloves.

Ask for your Coupons—one with every 25c purchase. Get our list of the vari-
ous pieces of chinaware you get for coupons.
Everyone welcome to look around—No urging to buy.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

ye
de
lot

in
ks
of
ut
lk

in
ke
a
la

it
ui
re
ed

ur
ar

n
er
y
a
k
d
s
of

at
ill
of
ic

nt
ed
s
as
re
up
of
id
a
ly
ig
id
it
re
ie
d
-
r
re
n
I
e
k
o
e
r
r
e
s
o
n
s
d
f
i
d
r
s
b
y
r

Feide, brought before Magistrate Day and fined \$50 and costs, in all \$61.00, for having in his possession some raw muskrat furs, which at this season of the year is unlawful. He was arrested at Brockville by Chief Adams, and on Saturday Constable Huff went down and brought him to town. When arrested he said his name was not Feide, but Goldstein. Some time ago he was in trouble here and deposited a cash bond for his appearance, but he never showed up when wanted and his arrest and conviction is gratifying to Chief Rankin.

2 OUNCES
Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills
for 25 Cents
—at—
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE
Mail Orders—Prompt Attention.

Mr. W. C. Whitney, the well-known financier, politician and racing man of New York is dead.

There were 412 deaths in Toronto in January, the largest number for one month yet recorded there. There were 65 deaths from pneumonia.

Chief of police Zeats of Woodstock attempted to arrest two men from Toronto. With the assistance of a bystander he captured Warner, but Snowden escaped.

E. Loyt sells flour from \$2.60 up, different brands, Cream of the West. Full supply of bran, shorts, Victor Corn. All kinds of ground feed, rolled oats, wheat, cranberries, groceries, coal oil, salt, at very lowest. One price.

2 Leading
Toilet Articles of the day.
Wallace's Violet Cream
For Rough Skin.
WALLACE'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder
To clean and save the Teeth.
25 CENTS EACH
T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.

Among the measures introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature was a resolution in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

The British Government has decided to adopt the report of a royal commission, and introduce sweeping changes in the administration of the army.

John A. Fraser, of the town of Napanee, dry goods merchant, has made an assignment. A meeting of his creditors is called for Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at 2 o'clock at the office of Herrington, Warner and Grange.

20
Per Cent.
Discount on
all Furs.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

111y

could buy. He was delighted. "These are gifts worthy to be received by a warrior and a king," he declared. The influence of the Russians and English over Menelik dates from that lucky incident, but the French have always been badly represented at his court. After Kitchener's victory at Omdurman, the French at Addis Abeba assured Menelik that the English had been beaten, with the loss of 16,000 men. When he heard the truth later, that Kitchener had crushed the dervishes with the loss of only 323 of his soldiers, he exclaimed in disgust: "What liars they are!" Since then he has never believed a word the French envoys have told him, and he always speaks of them with contempt.

At one of his lectures, just after his return from the Klondike, Joaquin Miller told the following story: "One night I was invited to a dance in a miner's cabin, and while Bill Dalton scraped away on his fiddle we just hoed it down. But the miners tramped in and out so much between dances that before midnight the ladies declared the floor was so slippery they couldn't dance another step unless something was done. Then something was done that never was possible in mining days in California. Each miner gallantly opened his buckskin powder pouch and sprinkled gold dust on the floor! And this was repeated throughout the night. And in the morning, ladies and gentlemen, those miners never troubled themselves about sweeping up that gold dust. They just hipped up their dogsleds and rode away." At this point of Miller's narrative there was a slight agitation in the audience, an ominous sign of incredulity, but Miller was equal to it. With a wave of his hand toward one of the boxes, he said: "And my old friend up there in the box, Captain John Healy, will substantiate what I say." It was a master stroke of the poet, for the house burst into applause, and greatly embarrassed the modest millionaire mining and railroad promoter of Alaska who unsuspectingly had accepted Miller's invitation to attend the lecture in the afternoon.

A Stormy "First Night."

Commenting on the receptions of his various plays, H. J. W. Dam recently told a reporter that at one time at the opening production of his play, "The Coquette," he thought nobody connected with the entertainment would leave the theater alive. "The house," he said, "was the little Prince of Wales, managed by Oscar Lowenthal. The piece did not go very well, and at the end there were calls for the author. I did not mind going out for a similar play of mine, 'The Shop Girl,' had run twenty months in the Gaiety, and I felt that the pit and gallery would treat me with some courtesy, as one who had, at least, pleased them once. But the 'Boo!' that came over the footlights that night as I made my appearance was really like a tornado! It was almost palpable. I fairly recoiled and staggered back as it came at me like something that might be warded off had I the thickness of the curtain between me and it. And it endured, too—endured until I felt myself pulled and jerked about, and realized that the curtain, to the end of which I had been holding with one clenched hand, was ascending. I looked about, and there stood Lowenthal, the color of pure marble. He stepped down, pushed me aside, and then gave that audience a vast amount of information concerning the private character of each and every individual composing it. I do not believe that a coster from Whitechapel could have competed with the manager that night in the expert use of choice Billingsgate. He black-guarded them until they were stilled, and then he black-guarded some more. He paid for that speech with a fortune for popular indignation told against the Prince of Wales Theater, and he, too, stubborn to let go, held on until he was wiped out."

Your Hens

will lay eggs sometimes. They will lay eggs always if you give them Carnefac Poultry food sold by R. J. WALES' opp. Gibbard's Factory.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Reunion.

A Congressional Reunion, under the auspices of the Women's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, will be held at the Rectory House on Thursday next, Feb'y, 11th at 8 a.m. Guests will be asked during the evening for a contribution towards the funds of the Guild.

Sleigh Bells.

We carry a fine assortment of String and Sheet Bells, Chimes, &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

I wish you to know.

That Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no hopes of her.

Mr. R. J. Ego. Ardree, Ont.

WALES' GROCERY AND HARDWARE STORE is opposite Gibbard's Factory.

Monkey Discipline.

One of the monkey cages in the New York "Zoo" contains a mother monkey and her baby. Some visitors one day gave the mother a chocolate peppermint. She tasted it, smacked her lips, winked and put it all into her mouth—only to remove it at once, and smack and wink much harder. After a second she repeated her experiment, and again hastily removed the peppermint.

Once more she put the dainty in her mouth, but once more took it out. Then, with watery eyes, she laid the candy carefully on the ledge of her cage, turned her back, walked over to the opposite side, seized the rails with both hands, and gazed out as if she had never seen a peppermint.

Meanwhile the baby, who had been engaged with visitors in a corner, had returned to the front. Seeing the peppermint, he picked it up and tasted it. But his mother's three experiments had left only a nibble for him. That disposed of, he, too, walked to the opposite side, seized the rails, and stood gazing out with the same air of utter absorption as his mother's.

As soon as the latter had cooled down she came back again, and looked for the peppermint. Not seeing it, she swept with one paw all along the ledge where she had left it, but in vain. Suddenly she ran to the baby, and twisting his head to face herself, put one hand on each of his ears, pulled his mouth wide open, and heaved in, and gave a big sniff. Then she turned him over and smacked him soundly.

The best flour, buckwheat flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, and breakfast foods, always fresh at R. J. WALES' opposite Gibbard's Factory.

It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best
Living Artists.

Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

Church of England Rectory.

BATH AND ERNESTOWN.—Sunday Feb. 7th, Matins and Holy Eucharist at Odessa 10.30 a.m. Evensong at Hawley 3 p.m. and at Bath 7 p.m.

The annual Missionary meetings in the parishes of Camden East, Yarker and Newburgh, held on Sunday last, Jan. 31st, were a grand success in every way.

Camden East contributed \$30.00 on the cards and gave \$4.53 loose cash offering. Yarker contributed the handsome sum of \$80.10 and loose cash offerings of \$9.87; and Newburgh liberally contributed \$27.50 and loose cash offerings of \$4.50, making the grand total for the day of \$156.50 an increase all around on last year which was a record year. The Deputation was a first class one which it would be difficult to beat viz:

The Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., of Kingston, and Colonel Haliwell, M.A., of Stirling. The Rector, the Rev. C.E.S. Radcliffe, and the six church wardens, hereby tender their best thanks to the members of the Deputation for their splendid addresses, and to the members of the different congregations for their liberality.

A splendid Leap year social was held by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones at their spacious residence, under the auspices of the Ladies' of St. John's church Newburgh, Friday, Jan. 29th. A most enjoyable evening was spent and everything passed off most pleasantly. The crowd large and proceeds liberal. A programme was got up at which Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Finkle, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Hope, Miss Annie Sutton, Miss Helen Finkle, and Mr. Miller took part, most acceptably to all. Many thanks Mr. and Mrs. Jones for your splendid hospitality.

Salt white fish, salmon trout, and Finnan haddies. Just received at WALES' GROCERY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Three Doctors held consultation.
Said my child could not live. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. R. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockete, Napanee, Ont.

The Leading Hardware
House for Stoves and Furnaces.

MADOLE & WILSON.

PURE DELIGHT found in The EDISON
PHONOGRAPH

Use Edison
Moulded Records
Make Records of
your own.

